

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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MAY 16, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 712



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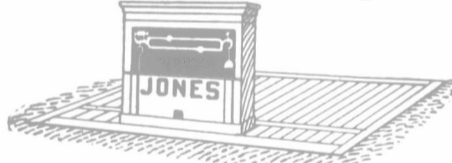
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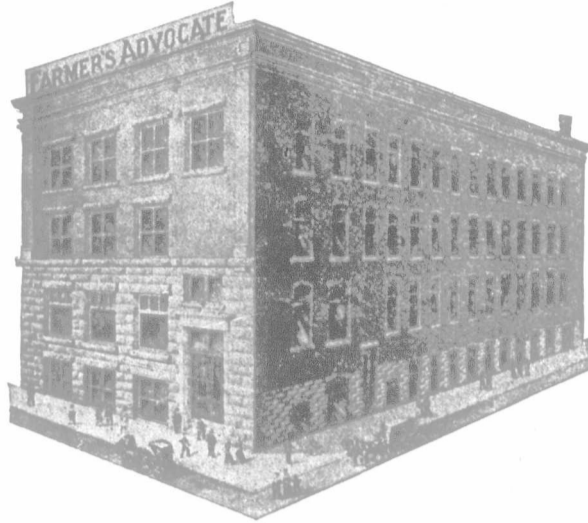
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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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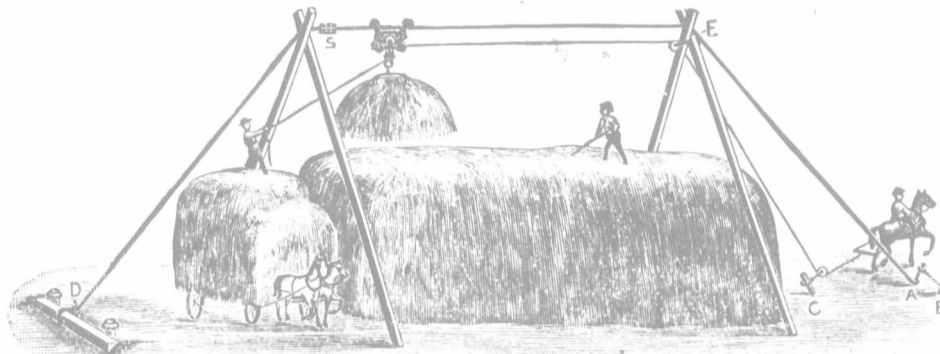
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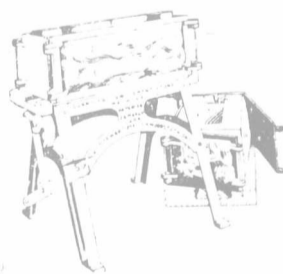
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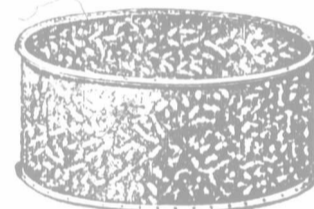
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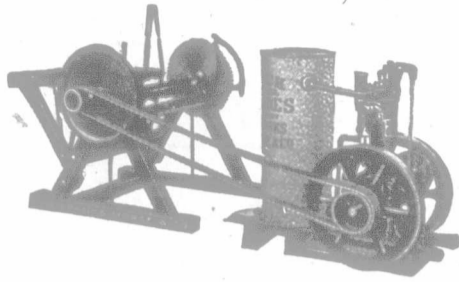
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will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

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Anybody can say they have the best range in the world but we furnish the Evidence and leave the verdict to you.

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Don't buy a Range from any one at any price, until you get our catalogue.

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### Western Lands

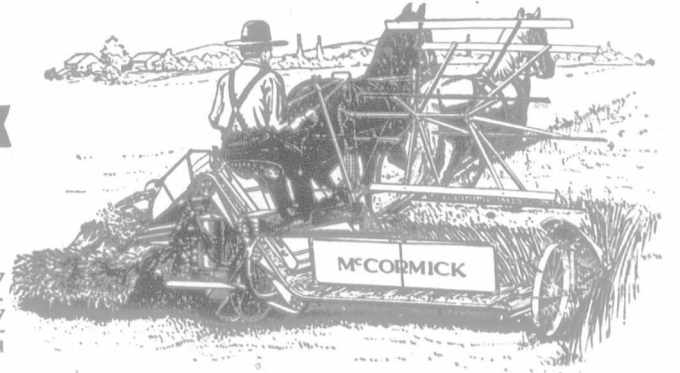
For information regarding western homes, call or write to

Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.  
Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.

### THE CANADIAN Stock and Ranch Agency Co.

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And you want to know them thoroughly and in detail.

We can only mention them here, just to put you in mind.

But be assured you cannot know too much about the binder you buy.

We provide a way for everybody to know.

In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twine.

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Means a Lifetime of Service

Because running wires are heavy, is no reason why the fence is strong. Soft tie wires—soft wire stays—locks that crimp—mean weakness and simply invite trouble.

A fence with soft wire stays must be very high, or horses and cattle will crowd down the top wires. Extra height means extra cost. Pigs find it easy to raise the bottom wires of such a fence and creep through.

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is a fence of strength. The running wires are high carbon, HARD coiled steel, thoroughly galvanized—and will not break under 2200 pounds.

Our stays are No. 7 or No. 9 hard wire.

And running wires and stays are LOCKED with the FROST LOCK.

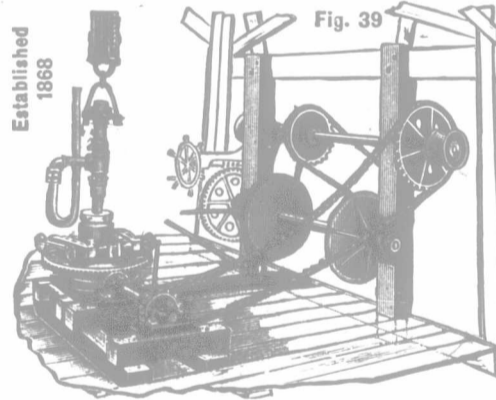
We wish you would write for a copy of our booklet. It tells a lot about Frost Fences in particular, and gives information about fence building that every farmer ought to know. It's FREE to YOU.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO LIMITED

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Any Diameter, Any Depth, for  
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308 Northern Branch Building, Winnipeg, Canada.

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 16, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 712.

### EDITORIAL

#### The Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

The annual issuance of the premium list of Western Canada's biggest fair is always looked forward to by stockmen and farmers—the former figuring the opportunities for glory and pelf, the latter, the prospects for keen contests in horse or cattle rings, dairy or grain show, likely to be interesting and educational.

The revision of the prize list is a work on which considerable care is expended, committees of stockmen, dairymen, grain growers and women meet and sift out the various classes and sections, and the result of their labors goes through another sifting at the hands of the prize list committee of the fair board. The recommendations made at the first being adopted if the funds permit and the suggestions are reasonable.

The live stock sections of the Industrial's prize list are more or less interesting to the general public and especially so to the stockmen.

This year the Shorthorn list takes pride of place on account of the large amount of money offered, and a careful scrutiny of the classification is warranted. A few improvements might be made, we think, in the 1907 list, by totalling the monies in each section, as at Toronto, and also by readjusting the amounts in the Shorthorn schedule, somewhat as follows, for the aged bull class 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, and 20 dollars; for the year-olds 50, 30, 40, and 20 dollars, and for the junior yearlings 30, 25, 20, and 10 dollars; as it is at present, the second prize junior yearling bull gets as much money as the 3rd prize aged bull, which is clearly inconsistent, when the probable values of the two animals are compared, the same fault, only more pronounced, is seen in the Toronto classification. The prizes for aged cows should be increased to 60, 50, 40, and 20 dollars, the three-year-olds 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10 dollars; as it is the two-year-olds are practically offered as much as the three-year-olds, and in the Toronto list more money is offered for heifers than for cows.

We believe it to be advisable to do away with the Western bred herd section, and in its place would suggest the adding of fifty per cent. of the monies won, or a duplication of the prize, for Western bred stuff. As this provision for home bred stuff is not made in the horse or sheep classes, we fail to see by what manner of reasoning it should be continued for cattle and swine. Inferior stuff should not be provided for in a prize list, simply because it is Western bred or home bred; such a doctrine in live stock is rank heresy, and is bound to have a degenerating effect on Western live stock standard.

We believe we have the climate, the feed, and the men to produce live stock equal to that brought from elsewhere, therefore, we submit there should be no limit to the competition; the pampering of inferiority accounts for a statement occasionally heard in the beef ranks, to the effect that the prevalence of so much poor quality stuff is due to the prepotency of the pure bred cull used.

The horse classes are improved, more money being added, especially for heavy draft and agricultural teams, the monies now being 50, 30, and 15 dollars. The addition of prizes for stallions best calculated to produce saddle horses and carriage horses will, if the selections are made by competent judges, be educational in effect.

The change in the prizes for wheat, in which White Fife has been dropped, was, we understand, decided upon for several reasons, a very strong one being that competition in the section for White Fife was practically nil. A correspondent takes us to task over our commenting favorably on the change, and champions the cause of his favorite wheat; in connection with that, it will

be well to read what Cerealist Saunders has to say on the different wheats. In the field grain sections there was abundant need for change, so that encouragement might be given to seeds of grains and fodder plants grown for commercial and feeding purposes by the general farming public.

More benefit is likely to accrue to the community, and more competition at the fair, if the direction of the monies is towards fewer classes and higher quality, bearing in mind, first, the needs of the country and the requirements of the markets.

#### A Little on Life Insurance.

And now the probe is being used on the Canadian life insurance companies and the policy holders look on and wonder vaguely what's coming. Let us hope the truth will come. The truth will help to make us free—free from graft and grafters. It is not the fact that crooked acts become public that ruins a company's prospects; the existence of the spirit of wrong doing in the directors carries with it the bacillus of decay. People are too prone to judge the merits of a thing by size alone. Mere bulk doth not make men or insurance companies better. Strength must come from the soundness of the foundation and also of the superstructure. There is little use in having an inspector of insurance companies if he does nothing but inspect. He should see to it that the companies obey the laws. It would be a good idea to use the probe before the trouble comes and set the wrong doers right on the start. Meanwhile watch the fraternal companies. The glitter of the word "fraternal" does not cover up some traces of unsoundness in the make-up of some of these organizations. Meanwhile the insurance business will be shorn of much of its mystery and people will look at it more rationally when the mists have cleared away.

#### Railway Crossings in Towns and Villages.

There has recently come under our notice a little incident in connection with the railway crossings in a central Alberta town, which calls for some consideration. The town is divided almost evenly by the C. and E. line. A certain crossing had been in use ever since the beginning of things, until a few days ago the railway company decided to close it. The town had built sidewalks and constructed roads; and buildings, both business and private, had grown up with the conditions thus established, until one bright day a strong wire fence went across the road and mellow notes, not sacred but profane, agitated the ambient atmosphere, as man after man drove up to the old crossing to find that it had ceased to be.

There is no necessity for such a condition of affairs. If the railway company owned that crossing and had the right to close it they should never have allowed the public to use it, and to close it at this advanced stage of the town's development means a measure of confiscation of certain property in the district. There will be more towns to build in the West. Provision should be made for such contingencies. Now is the time to settle these questions and not twenty years later when conditions have greatly changed. Any railway company in Canada has its just rights. These the people must respect, but at the same time the people have theirs, and to the people the railway companies owe a certain measure of justice and fair play. The railway commission is just for such purposes and if the townspeople, think the matter of sufficient importance, the road to redress is open.

#### How Have Your Clover Plots Wintered?

We shall be pleased to hear from those of our readers who are growing red clover or alfalfa on their farms as to how those valuable legumes wintered. Encourage and advise your neighbor to try some clover this year, even if only an acre. Preach the clover gospel!

#### Educational Reconstruction A Pressing Necessity

The letter of George Kerr in this week's issue is only a sample of the common utterances of many farmers and parents in both rural and urban communities regarding the school system as working to-day.

Point is given to that gentleman's letter by his reference to salaries and holidays, and while all may not agree with his views, as expressed in their entirety, the fact remains that the opinion is abroad, and is growing, that the school system needs revising.

The statements, by school inspectors or teachers, either in their conventions or in their reports, that the public are not qualified to speak and that those who dare criticise their methods are narrow in their views, are poor arguments for the retention of present methods or avoidance of change.

A school system to be of value must demonstrate that it improves the standard of citizenship, that it makes for better homes and improved ways of living, that it fits the child to be a more efficient worker in a community of workers.

Where and what are the changes needed? It would we believe be a move in the right direction for ministers of education to appoint a commission of capable men, not teachers, to investigate and report on the educational system so that it might be reconstructed, be brought into line with the needs of the people at the least possible cost to the people. A disposition to spend money for education is only half of the work; ministers of education and their subordinates should thoroughly appreciate the fact that their duty to the public is to see that value is obtained for the public monies so expended. We have had too much prating about culture, and fault finding with parents because they groan under the burden, by some of our superintendents of education and too little in the way of attempts to remedy the grievances. A frequent charge made and never disproved is that too many subjects are attempted, not taught, in the schools, that thoroughness and quality is sacrificed for a smattering and quantity. Another matter affecting the parent adversely is the frequent and unnecessary (we believe) changes in text books; for which no good reason is ever advanced. The real reason is that the success of the book-making business depends on the making and selling of books, and that publishing firms, by some means or other, persuade those in control of the educational system that a change in text books is needed; yielding to that persuasion is not hard, more especially when a share in the profits is the price of acquiescence or complaisance. No sane person would assert that education in schools is undergoing such a rapid process of evolution, as to need or call for a change in text books oftener than once in a decade. That inferior text books are sometimes authorized owing to friends at court, we do not deny or assert, but a commission as suggested could have power to look into the matter. Unfortunately the various governments trust entirely too much to the professional influence, and seem ever ready to adopt all the suggestions emanating from that quarter. Reports of departments of education contain admissions of the fact that not only are many pupils deficient in reading, spelling and composition, but many teachers also. How can the blind be expected to lead the blind?

There seems to be little justification nowadays in the West for complaint of low salaries; in recent reports, the average salary paid to all teachers employed is stated to be for the new provinces, \$47.67 per month, and for Manitoba (1904) the average salary for the province, \$54.28; far better salaries than the average stenographer gets, working 5 1/2 to 6 days in the week for fifty weeks in the year; especially are the complaints unfounded when the cost to the teachers them-

selves, to secure certificates, in time and money is considered. When the immaturity of many teachers is considered as well as the superficial nature of their education, it looks as if too much encouragement is given to mediocrity by the system of grants now in vogue; grants to schools should be based on attendance, the certificate of the teacher (the higher the certificate the larger the grant), the experience of the teacher, and the work accomplished, judged not necessarily by the number of certificates taken by the pupils.

Many of the teachers' conventions are, we are afraid, looked upon more as an excuse for a holiday than for a thorough discussion of subjects pertaining to the profession. It is absurd even at such conventions for public men to prate to certificated school girls in long dresses about 'nation building, ideals of citizenship and kindred subjects,' when a lecture or two in spring millinery or domestic science would be more appreciated, better understood, and probably absorbed. These conventions might well be called during the vacations, and not break into the school term as such do now. In another column the paper on 'Educational Reconstruction' by Inspector Lang will be found, it is well worthy of careful consideration by every parent and taxpayer.

#### Look Ahead, When Purchasing Fair Grounds.

One of the outstanding features of many a western town, at some one corner of its boundaries is the fenced or unfenced acres of the local agricultural society, adorned or otherwise, with buildings and sheds of some kind or another. These grounds are seldom an ornament to a town, and are only used a few days in the year, consequently cannot be considered as a profitable investment.

Many new societies will in all probability be started in Alberta and Saskatchewan this summer and it is with this idea in mind that a few suggestions are made.

In purchasing grounds it will be found good business to bear in mind, that it is desirable that the acres purchased should be used for more than three or four days in the year, therefore the location should be as close and as convenient as possible to the town with which the agricultural society is more or less connected, the grounds can then be used for recreation grounds, town park, and some portions for test plots. The main building to be erected may well be designed to serve as a hockey, curling and skating rink, and thus ensure a revenue for a few months in winter, and a shelter in which the society could hold its show in spite of rough weather during the show-time. Few towns have made any real provision for recreation grounds or parks for the younger members of the community and it is reasonable and quite feasible that the agricultural society and town should work together in the matter. Many agricultural societies have the bulk of their members in the towns, draw largely on the merchants of the villages for special prizes, and if they would work the idea out as suggested would, we feel, be pleased with the results.

At a south-western Manitoba town the agricultural society built a fine rink, the waiting room being available for the many inside exhibits of the society, and a revenue is derived from their building, which in other towns is only made use of for one or two days and is a dead loss, so much capital sunk.

The recreation ground and park feature is something to be encouraged; if the society bought the grounds and put up the buildings, fence etc., the town might well look after the upkeep of the place during the summer season, keeping the grass mown, the trees cultivated etc. There has in the past been too little foresight shown in these matters, not enough attention being given to the securing of a desirable location, and fixing it up when secured. Many a country school has been derided for its bare uninviting appearance, sans trees, sans paint, but plus weeds in the schoolgrounds; yet many a town lacks even a schoolyard of a respectable size; we use the word 'yard' advisedly, as few can be truthfully called playgrounds. Especially in cases such as described should an effort be made to afford a recreation ground for each town, and where there is an agricultural society, no better way can be suggested than for the society and the town to work hand in hand. The superintendents of fairs and institutes might well be consulted in the matter of laying out such grounds and planning of buildings. We should all try as far as possible to discourage the investment of money, in such a way that the capital is idle for over three hundred days in a year, especially when if properly expended it can be made to add to the revenue of agricultural societies and contribute enjoyment to the life of the settlement.

While some are talking about the loss of the pork market, the fellow with the pig is getting the high prices. Prices for hogs are going down, probably to a low level, but is not part of the crisis of the crisis, but some due to the fact that hog prices are going down and they have none to sell.

## HORSE

### The Hackney in England and Elsewhere.

PART 5.

From the Denmark, Danegelt, Rosador blood, we get undoubtedly correct type, good legs and feet, lengthy quarters, and good action, but it by no means follows that every son of Danegelt is a suitable stallion. Danegelt in his day probably served more mares than any other stallion in Great Britain, some good, but many indifferent, and sons of Danegelt from doubtful or unsuitable lineage on the dam's side are to be avoided. Rosador 4964 himself is a notable example of this, showing perfection of back breeding through his dam 682 Jessie, she being by Sir Charles 769 and going back to Performer 550, Phenomenon (Ramsdale's) 573, and to Burgess's Fireaway 208. A double infusion of the Phenomenon 573 blood is shown through both her sire and her dam. This double infusion thus judiciously brought in, accounts for his wonderful powers of transmitting his type to his progeny. Polonius 4931, and Sir Augustus 6562, are both sons of old 1301 Champion Ophelia by Denmark 177. This mare has the most marvellous record as a brood mare probably of any dam whose results have ever been recorded in the Stud Book. Lord Hamlet, (Rosancrants), Polonius, Sir Augustus, Mathias, and Heathfield Squire, are all from this dam, and with the exception of the last named, who was unsexed for harness purposes, and who has probably the finest record in leather of any big harness horse during the last eight years, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, have each and all proved themselves in turn to have inherited the fine powers of transmitting the highest typical characteristics and phenomenal action from their dam. Polonius 4931 I contend to-day is the second best getter of action in Great Britain, and, in conjunction with Rosador, these two, i.e., Rosador 4964 and Polonius 4931 have, for the past two years, stood first and second as sires of the winning produce group at the London Hackney Show. Sir Augustus 6562, as before stated, has proved himself the sire of innumerable winners, and that, occasionally, from but second rate mares, thus showing the value of heredity in breeding. Polonius 4931 was by the noted Wildfire 1224 exported to your country, where I am informed he in turn proved to have remarkable powers of transmitting action to his progeny, whilst Sir Augustus 6562 whose sire Grand Fashion II 3024 (also expatriated) was noted for his Lord Derby like qualities of producing gentlemanly and gallant type.

A keen intelligence upon the subject of mating is absolutely necessary in order to produce the correct article, and the man who would be successful, must ignore that eternal cry of cheapness which nowadays appears to be so prevalent in almost all walks of life. Such a cry is wholly fallacious as applied to Hackney breeding, as it is equally so in the hundred and one other departments of the great game of earning a livelihood, and the system of trying the Hackney cross upon the Thoroughbred has shown that there is a very great element of chance in the result.

It will be seen, therefore, that I hold strongly to the opinion that, unless anyone intending Hackney breeding has, or obtains a suitable dam, the idea, in itself, is a snare and a delusion. It is not easy to produce certainty of type from a nondescript dam, as the result would not only be disappointing, but expensive. A good one eats no more than a bad one, and requires little more attention than a nonentity, and this, like everything else, if worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

I do not for one moment say that Hackney breeding is a panacea for all the evils that the farming flesh is heir to, but I do contend that, with ordinary care, coupled with common sense, and good judgment, there may be produced the true type of Hackney with correct conformation, and action, and that this class of animal is the best money-maker, and the best rent payer, of any horse in the world to-day.

With cattle, sheep, and cereals at the prices obtainable of late years, it behooves the farmer in this vast agricultural community to turn his attention to the production of an article which will pay him for his time and capital, and it is only the "heavy laden" sons of toil" de-

voted a portion, at any rate, of their time and capital to the breeding of Hackneys, they would in turn reap many greater advantages and profits than they have hitherto enjoyed.

S. B. CARNLEY.

### Quality of Bone, Not Feather, Needed in Shires.

An English writer commenting on the breeding of Shires has the following to say and sounds a note of warning, regarding the making much of what is largely a fancy point.

"Those of us whose memories take us back to the early days of the Shire Horse Society cannot fail to remember the numerous rejections which took place on account of side bone, and the upright joints and round, and alas, frequently gamony legs of the aged horses show something like a reproach to the breed. The evils have disappeared to a great extent, and Shire breeders have been exercising the wise policy of breeding a sound serviceable animal without any undue regard to what may be termed show points. But much as has undoubtedly been done, and great as the state of perfection to which the Shire horse has been brought, there is a danger of exaggerated importance being given to what is, after all, a secondary consideration, and this is a matter to which it is worth while to draw attention.

A careful examination of the judging as it proceeded from class to class at the London Shire Show, led me to think that more attention was paid to feather than was quite necessary. The impression received was confirmed by comparing notes with some of the best judges in the country who had not the least hesitation in saying that too much was made of a matter which was of comparatively minor importance. After all, what is feather? It is the hair which a heavy horse grows naturally, and if it is straight and of fine silky texture there can be no doubt about its being a great ornament. But with the opinion that it is necessary to have feather for there to be plenty of bone I cannot for a moment agree; and how feather, augmented by artificial means as it frequently is, should have come to be considered of such importance as it has, is, at the least puzzling.

What is of far greater importance than feather is the hard, flinty character of the bone, and in bone quality is of more value than mere measurement. Some of the big bone which is so much talked about is "spongy," and bone of that class is not of very much value. Indeed, as an old horseman once said, a horse never breaks down on his bone, it is his sinew which gives way."

### Draft Horses: Origin and Characteristics.

THE CLYDESDALE.

A great deal has been written about the origin of the Clydesdale. To the Scotchman is due his origin and his improvement, by careful breeding, until he has gained his present high-class characteristics as a draft horse, surpassed by none, if equalled by any breed. The high-class modern Clydesdale owes many of his desirable characteristics, as quality of bone and feather, obliquity of shoulder and pastern, action and general quality, to generations of careful selection in mating. In these and other qualities he has been greatly improved, while in general type he resembles the Scotch draft horse of centuries ago.

Notwithstanding the boasted purity of breeding the modern Clydesdale possesses, it is generally conceded that the breed is a composite one, and that the first recorded element in its composition was the use of Flemish stallions on the native mares of Lanarkshire about the latter part of the seventeenth and early years of the eighteenth centuries. There are reasons for believing that Flemish stallions had been imported into Scotland long before the dates mentioned; and records of an earlier period show that Scotland was recognized as a horse-breeding country during the early Stuart reigns. During the reign of James I., in the 15th century, all horses over three years old were permitted to be sold for exportation, but during the Regency of the Earl of Moray, in 1567, an Act was passed prohibiting exportation. Following this date efforts were apparently made to improve the breed, but, as the methods adopted depended largely upon the individual tastes of the reigning monarch, little headway was made. At one time a war horse capable of carrying a heavy man in heavy armor was wanted; at another a horse for draft purposes, and at another one in whom speed was a necessary qualification. While history does not fully establish the importation of horses from Flanders and Normandy into Scotland, and those who wish to deny these facts have grounds for claiming them as traditional, it is generally conceded that as late as the eighteenth century such importations were made, and that the foundation stock of the modern Clydesdale was produced by mating the native mares of Scotland with these importations, and, probably, the native stallions with mares imported from these

countries. The Englishman was at the same time breeding a draft horse, or cart horse, of the same general type, and he was doubtless producing him in the same way, and it is practically an undisputed fact that until about 1877 or '78, when the Clydesdale and Shire Stud Books were introduced, there was a more or less constant importation of Shires into Scotland and Clydesdales into England, and that mares of each country were mated with sires of the other. In this manner it will be seen that the draft horse of each country was instrumental to a greater or less extent in the formation of the native draft horse of the other. In order to prove this statement, it is only necessary to state that a large percentage of the noted Clydesdale sires and dams trace, and many not far back, to Shire blood. The noted Clydesdale sire, Prince of Wales, whose reputation as a sire is probably exceeded only by that of the present-day sire, Baron's Pride, was produced by sire and dam, the dams of whom are generally conceded to have been Shire mares. The late Lawrence Drew, who died in 1884, and who owned Prince of Wales, claimed that the Clydesdale and the Shire were one and the same breed, and that the best draft horse could be produced by a fusion of the two. He made an effort to found a distinct breed of Scotch draft horses, by an amalgamation of the modern Clydesdale and the modern Shire. He succeeded in producing some excellent animals by Prince of Wales out of good Shire mares, but his death cut short the experiment when he was apparently about to establish, by practical results, the truth of his theory. As the horses so produced would not register in either stud book, the line of breeding was not continued after Mr. Drew's death.

Space will not permit of a history of individual horses and families since the establishment of the Clydesdale Stud Book. This, of course, contains many horses born and dead many years before its introduction. The earliest known head of a Clydesdale family is Glancer (335), generally known as "Thompson's Black Horse," who is supposed to have been foaled about 1810. A great deal of pains was necessarily taken in compiling the pedigrees of horses so long dead, and as there were no public records, those interested in the scheme had to depend upon the memory of men and records kept by the families for the breeding and individuality of those horses considered worthy of registration. Since the inauguration of the "Stud Book," the infusion of foreign blood into the breed has not been allowed, or at least those with foreign blood close up have not been eligible for registration. By careful and intelligent breeding, breeding with the idea of improving the quality of the breed, and at the same time not to too great an extent sacrificing size, the Scotsman has produced the "modern Clydesdale," than whom no better draft horse exists, and many claim none so good.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLYDESDALE STALLION.

**Head**—Ear, of medium size and pointed; cranium, nicely rounded; forehead, broad and flat; eye, full, prominent and mild; nasal bones, straight in front; nostrils, large, firm and flexible; muzzle, rather small; mouth, of medium depth; lips, compact; muscles of cheek, well developed; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles. The general appearance of head strongly masculine.

**Neck**—Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body; crest, well developed, well arched, broad and strong, but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be powerfully muscled and strongly masculine in appearance, and surmounted by a full mane of hair of good quality; the neck attached to the head in a graceful manner, well carried and not too thick at the throat.

**Withers and Back**—Withers in line with the posterior border of the neck, without a depression where the neck ceases and the withers commence, tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins, broad, strong, and well muscled.

**Croup**—Rather long, well muscled, not too drooping; dock coming out rather well up, and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair, and well carried.

**Chest**—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles; false ribs long; deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled, but not so broad as to give the fore limbs the appearance of being attached to the sides rather than underneath the body.

**Shoulder**—Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards, and heavily muscled; an upright shoulder very objectionable.

**Forearm**—Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down towards the knee.

**Knee**—Straight; deep from before backwards, and wide from side to side; large and strong in all direction; not inclined to kneesprung, nor yet to calf knee.

**Knee to Foot**—Cannon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed, and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to bone and tendon; the posterior border from knee to fetlock pad to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight, silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly or coarse hair very objectionable). Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length, and well-marked obliquity (short, upright pasterns cannot be tolerated; at the same time, it is quite possible to have too much length and obliquity).

**Foot**—Of medium size, rather round, with well-developed coronet, the wall strong and moderately deep; sole not flat; frog, well developed and strong; heels, broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of any indication of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. He must not turn the toes either inwards or outwards when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted; not too far apart nor yet too close. The whole limb from knee to foot should be perpendicular, not deviating either inwards or outwards from above downwards. Feet must be of equal size.

**Haunch or Upper Thigh**—Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong.

**Stifle**—Strong, compact and well muscled; an absence of puffiness.

**Gaskin or Lower Thigh**—Muscles large and strong, and extending well down the limb; bone, large; hamstring, prominent and strong.

**Hock**—Large, strong and well developed in all directions, angular, an absence of coarseness or puffiness; point well developed, and posterior border straight; must stand with hocks well together.

**Hock to Foot**—Same general characteristics as from knee to foot; must not have a tied-in appearance below hock.

**Fore Foot**—Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than fore foot, otherwise the same, but should stand somewhat like a soldier at attention, with heels slightly turned inwards and toes outwards.

nor the crest so highly developed, the withers not so broad, nor so heavily muscled. In temperament there is less impetuosity and more docility. The weight is usually less, and the action not so heavy.

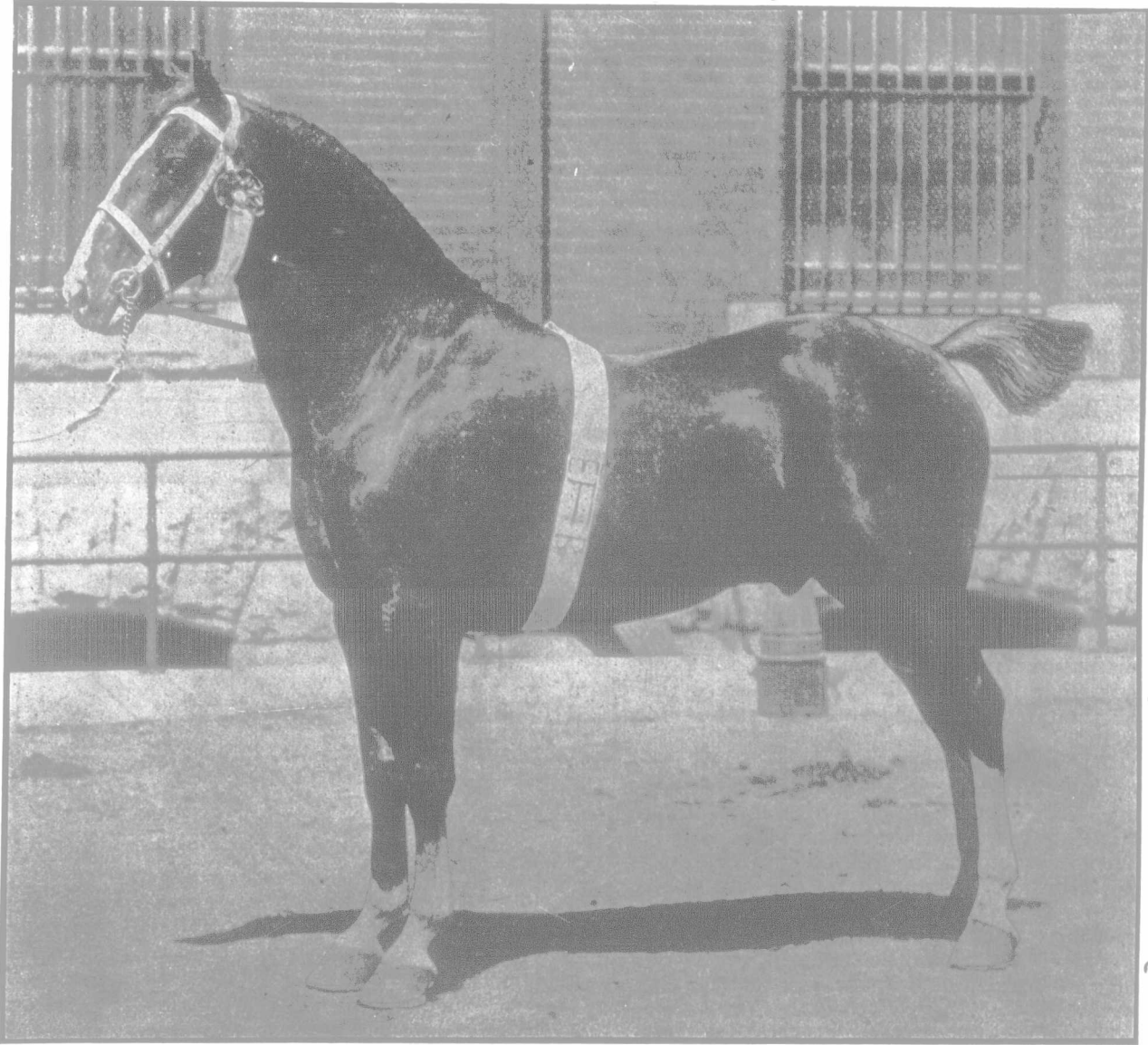
"WHIP."

## STOCK

### A Study of Breeds of Swine.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire, until recently known as the "Thin-Rind," is the latest addition to the recognized pure breeds of swine in the United States, the American Thin-Rind Record Association not being organized until 1893, with about a dozen herds eligible for registration. According to the secretary of the association, the Hampshire traces to hogs brought from Hampshire, England, and hence the origin of their name. The name "Thin-Rind" was discarded and the name Hampshire adopted in 1904. The breed, as now known, originated in Kentucky, and the original hogs from which it sprung were taken to Kentucky



ROSARY (imp).

Champion Hackney Stallion at Toronto Exhibition 1905 and Toronto Horse Show 1906. Imported by Graham Bros., owned by H. J. Spenceley, Box Grove, Ont.

**Color**—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable.

**Skin**—Soft, mellow, loose; not like parchment.

**Temperament**—Energetic, docile; not nervous.

**Style and Action**—General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be a good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks and pasterns well flexed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; must not roll or paddle with the fore feet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with hocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with feet to interfere. In the trot, these movements to be carried out in a more marked manner.

**Weight**—Say, 1,800 pounds and upwards. The heavier the better, so long as he retains the desirable quality.

**Height**—Say, 16½ to 17½ hands.

The desirable points in a mare or gelding of this breed differ from those of the stallion only in the absence of the masculine appearance noticeable in the head, neck and general physiognomy. The head lacks this appearance, which is more easily recognized than described. The neck is not so massive in general

from the eastern States in 1835. Being a new breed, the Hampshire is not, as yet, very generally known, and there are no breeders of Hampshires in Canada.

According to Hon. H. F. Work, secretary of the association, the general characteristics of the breed are: Head small; ears medium length, and slightly inclined forward; light jaw; broad back, of nearly uniform width, slightly arched; heavy hams; standing very erect on feet, with legs set well apart; active and muscular, denoting great carrying capacity, and devoid of excess of bone, jaw or belly.

According to some of its admirers, the Hampshire is of approved bacon type, but it will be seen that, with the exception of the head, jaw and belly, the above description does not very well accord with what is recognized as bacon type in Canada. There is no doubt, however, that the Hampshire is a useful hog in the United States, being active, hardy, thrifty and prolific, through the claim that they excel all other breeds in these respects must be accepted with a good deal of

reservation, Mr. Work states: "In color, they are either listed or blacks, the most fashionable color consisting of black extremities, with a white belt from four to twelve inches wide, encircling the body and including the fore legs, which should also be white." The term listed means that the white belt is present. Among the disqualifications named in the standard of perfection for the breed is, "Color: spotted, or more than two-thirds white."

#### VICTORIAS.

Two American breeds of white swine bear the name of Victoria. One of these breeds originated in New York, and the other in Indiana. The Indiana breed has apparently made more progress than the other, and its interests are looked after by an association. It is claimed that four breeds were used in producing the Victorias, viz., the Berkshire, Poland-China, Chester White and Suffolk. They are not very widely distributed, though they are given classes at a number of State and County fairs. Very few representatives of this breed have been taken into Canada.

#### CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire breed of hogs, had its origin in New York State, and was formed by crossing the Large Yorkshire and Suffolk upon the white hogs in the locality where they originated. Cheshires are bred principally in the eastern States, but do not seem to be able to secure a place in the front ranks of American swine. Cheshires are a white breed, conforming like the Victorias, to the fat type. They are a hardy, vigorous breed, and appear to be well adapted to the conditions prevailing in the eastern States.

In the preparation of this series of articles on the principal breeds of swine, of which this is the last, we have been indebted to Prof. Thos. Shaw's excellent book, entitled, "A Study of Breeds," and to Prof. G. E. Day's very useful new book on swine, from which liberal extracts have been made.

#### Bar Out the Mexicans Promptly and Permanently.

The importation of Mexican cattle some two and three years ago into Western Canada queered the stocker trade at the time, and since as this inferior class of cattle matured, tended to flood the beef market with butcher stuff and depress prices. The live stock raisers when appearing before the Tariff Commission, mentioned the serious effect such cattle had in lowering beef prices, but refrained from asking for protection, not wishing to handicap or prejudice the claim of the farmers as a whole for lower tariff all round.

The want of exact knowledge as to the veterinary sanitary service in Mexico precluded the live stock men from pressing for an embargo on Mexican cattle on that score, but recent information given to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons by the Veterinary Director General warrants them in so doing. The evidence of Dr. Rutherford, as quoted from the *Toronto Globe* in another column, shows two good reasons for immediate action by the Canadian government. First, is the absence of veterinary sanitary service in Mexico, a sufficient reason of itself for an embargo on the cattle, on the score of risk of disease from that quarter, and also because it affords the British government a pretext for the continuance of their embargo against Canadian cattle. Secondly, that in order to protect ourselves against the possibility of disease being imported by these Mexicans, the people of Canada are put to considerable expense, inspecting such cattle at the boundary and carrying on correspondence with the U. S. and Mexican governments re importations. It is up to the Minister to bring in legislation this session to effectually bar out possible sources of danger to our growing live stock industry.

#### The Necessity for Exercising Males.

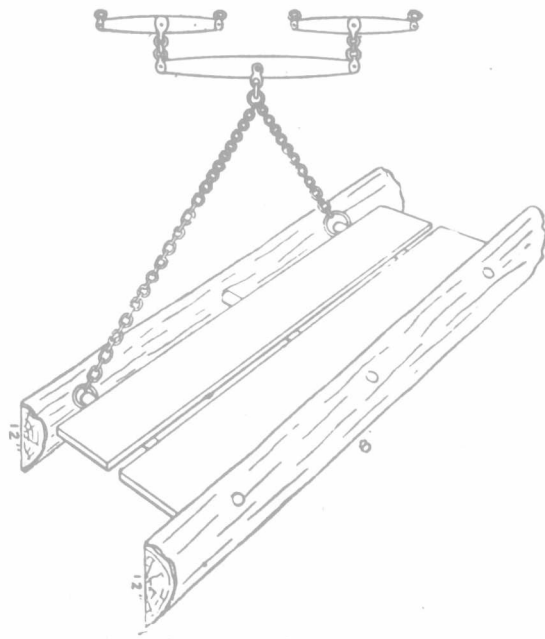
One of the features of pure bred live stock breeding, that is to our mind neglected overmuch, is the exercising of the males, especially those of the bovine class, both in the stud and those being raised for that purpose. A result of this serious lack is a tendency to deterioration in size, virility and style. It is not always easy to provide exercise for stud males, but in too many cases, no attempt is made at all. Wire fencing can now be got that will restrain any male entire, and the enclosure of a piece of grassland for a paddock will be found profitable by breeders, to be used alternately by the stud males and the younger males intended for sale.

To keep an animal, intended for breeding purposes, tied up is contrary to all the accepted doctrines in live stock breeding. The lack of exercise and the resultant confinement, induces flabbiness of the muscular tissue, does not make for large lung expansion, and consequent frequent purification of the blood, and causes male animals to become bad on their legs and have ill shapen feet. It is not alone sufficient to provide pure air, exercise must be given so that the animal economy will make the most of that air, and such can only be got when the lungs are caused to expand and contract as a result of exercise. Regular exercise tends to increase, not decrease, the total amount of muscular tissue, it does decrease fatty tissue, a quality undesirable in a breeding animal, obesity being strictly speaking a disease.

## FARM

#### Improving Clay Roads.

Our American exchanges are still loud in their praises of the split-log road drag, illustrated in this column. "Begin at your own road gate," is the rallying cry, "and drag to your neighbor's gate in the direction of town." Do it when the roads are muddy; pass along one rut going, and return along the other. Do another round and quit for the day. When the road begins to dry after the next rain go over it again, and so on throughout the season, especially during the fall and spring. They say no one will believe how effective the drag is. It will not make a good road out of sand, for sand does not make a stiff mud. It will not make a good road where there is not sufficient drainage. It will



THE LOG ROAD DRAG.

not work well amongst stumps and stones, nor where the road is covered with grass. But it will prevent grass growing in the roadway, will preserve a crown where there is one, and will keep clay roads in better condition than any other means of road-working.

The originator of the split-log idea writes of its use as follows:

My interests demanded frequent travel over the road between my farmhouse and the village, and I always felt a keen resentment when bad roads made it difficult or impossible to drive to town—a state of things that was altogether too frequent.

A little investigation and experience demonstrated to me that this was by no means the result of indifference or inactivity on the part of our road commissioners. Then I reached the conviction that it was the fate of the farmer to spend \$1,500 to \$3,000 a mile for macadamized road or else travel in the mud in all periods of continued wet weather—which is to say a very large proportion of the year. This conviction is almost universal amongst farmers who have really wrestled with the road problem and know from experience its difficulties.

However, this state of doubt and discouragement did not long continue, and I began to investigate and experiment in an irregular sort of way. Acting under this persistent impulse to experiment, I one day hitched my team to a drag made of a frost-spoiled wooden pump stock and

an old post, held parallel to each other by three pieces of fence boards about three feet long. Smooth wire served in place of a chain, and a strip of plank laid between the post and the pump stock gave me a rough platform upon which to stand.

The horses were attached at such a point of the wire as to give the drag a slant of about forty-five degrees in the direction required to force the earth that it would gather from the side of the road up into the center. We had just had a soaking rain, and the earth was in a plastic condition. I had driven this drag but a few rods when I was fully aware that it was serving at least the initial purpose for which it was intended—that of leveling down the wheel rut and pushing the surplus dirt into the center of the road.

At my neighbor's gate, toward town, I turned around and took the other side of the road back to my home. The result was simply astonishing. More rain fell upon this road, but it "ran off like water from a duck's back." From that time forward, after every rain or wet spell, I dragged the half mile of my road covered by my original experiment.

At the end of three months the road was better than when it had been dragged for three weeks, and at the end of three years it was immensely improved over its condition at the end of the first year's work. I studied the result of each step in my experiment, and finally learned that three elements are required to make a perfect road, and that the lack of one of them is fatal to the result. To be perfect, an earth road must be at one and the same time oval, hard and smooth. All of these indispensables are acquired by the use of the split-log drag in any soil that I have ever come in contact with—and I have worked in the various kinds of clay soils, in the gumbo of the swampy lowlands, and in the black mud of the prairies.



HAMPSHIRE OR THIN-RIND HOGS.

Observation of my experiment taught me that two weeks of rain would not put this bit of road in bad condition at a time when the highway at either end of it was impassable for a wagon. Of course, it was plain that the reason the road was not bad was that there was no mud in it. But why mud would not collect in it was not clear to me until I was taught my lesson by the very humble means of the hog wallow. One day I chanced to notice that water was standing in one of these wallows long after the ground all about it had become dry. Probably I had many times before observed this fact, but not until now had it occurred to me to enquire into its cause. Examining the edges of the wallow, I was impressed with the fact that it was almost as hard as a piece of earthenware. Clearly this was because the wallowing of the hogs had mixed or "puddled" the earth and the water together, forming a kind of cement which dried into a hard and practically waterproof surface.

The next important lesson in my understanding of the real elements of roadmaking was taught me by studying what we farmers call a "spouty spot" in the side of a clay hill. All who live in a clay country know the unspeakable stickiness of one of these spouty places, and are familiar with the fact that after ten days or two weeks of bright hot sunshine you can take an axe and break from one of these spots a clod so hard that with it you can almost drive a tenpenny nail into a pine plank. Naturally, it occurred to me that if this puddled clay soil would stay hard for three months when left in a rough condition, it would surely stay longer if moulded into the form of a smooth roof, so that the water which fell upon it would easily run off.

This original 1/2-mile of road was dragged steadily for four years before I had a single active recruit in my new crusade. At first my neighbors looked good-natured fun at me, probably because the thing was so new, and so absurdly simple, and, perhaps, also, because I did the work without pay or any expectation of it.



### Types of Wheat in the Manitoba Grades.

Cerealists Saunders of Ottawa secured samples of standard grades of wheat as set for the Manitoba inspection district, and sowed some of the seed from each grade, and made observations on the growing crop from each, with a view to getting information as to the character of the grain produced from each grade. The proportion of heads not of the Red Fife type found in the crop from each grade was as follows: 1 Hard, 8.4 per cent.; 1 Nor., 9.8; 2 Nor., 6.9; 3 Nor., 6.2; 4 Extra, 7.1; No. 4, 9.3; and from No 5, 9.7 per cent. Dr. Chas. Saunders makes the following statement referring to the matter. "As the samples sown were thoroughly representative of the average of the grades, the above figures show clearly that the lower grades contain as a rule, about the same proportions of Red Fife as the higher grades. The figures given do not represent the total quantities of other varieties present, but only those which could be distinguished from Red Fife without much difficulty."

### If You Summer Fallow—Do It Well.

From time to time this journal has taken the ground that bare summer fallowing is not a desirable practice or one in the best interests of the farmer. Such a view, particularly, refers to the older lands of the moister portions of the prairie provinces, and not those sections of country, which for classification purposes have been dubbed 'semi-arid', which includes a considerable portion of the best wheat producing lands of southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. In the old portions of Manitoba, and on the smaller farms, the more general substitution of grass, clovers and corn for the bare fallow is the proper thing, but, as already mentioned, in the drier belt, methods more easily carried out may be adopted. Many farmers in the West have adopted the summer fallowing system as laid down below by the superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and have been well pleased with the results. The lamp of experience is the light by which the newcomer or beginner must work out his agricultural salvation, and if he avails himself of that light, many disappointments will be avoided and if success does not attend all his efforts he will have no regrets from practicing faulty methods.

It has been observed in Alberta and Saskatchewan that the land to be fallowed is not, as a rule, touched until the weeds are full grown and in many cases, bearing fully matured seed. It is then plowed.

By this method, which, no doubt, saves work at the time, the very object of a summer fallow is defeated. In the first place, moisture is not conserved because the land has been pumped dry by the heavy growth of weeds; and, secondly, instead of using the summer fallow as a means of eradicating weeds, a foundation is laid for years of labor and expense by the myriads of foul seeds turned under.

The endless fields of yellow-flowered weeds, generally ball mustard (*Neslia paniculata*), testify to the indifferent work done in many districts, and, while no weed is more easily eradicated by a good system of fallows, there is no weed that is more easily propagated or takes greater advantage of poor work on fallows or of fall or spring cultivation. Early and thorough work is essential to success.

**First Method.**—Plowed deep (6 to 8 inches) before last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest plowed 5 or 6 inches deep.

**Result.**—Too much late growth if season was at all wet; grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if the grain was in any way injured by winds.

**Second Method.**—Plowed shallow (3 inches deep) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed shallow (3 to 4 inches deep) in the autumn.

**Result.**—Poor crop in a dry year; medium crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently stirred to enable soil to retain the moisture.

**Third Method.**—Plowed shallow (3 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) in the autumn.

**Result.**—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year.

**Fourth Method.**—Plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

**Result.**—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year, and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all the seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil

is apt to blow more readily than when either of the other methods are followed. For the past fourteen years the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

Fallows that have been plowed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and plowing under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work, whether deep or shallow plowing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first plowing and be conserved by surface cultivation.

Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and plowing under weeds with their seeds ripe or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the soil, and does not materially enrich the land.

### Descriptions of Varieties of Wheat.

Cerealist Chas. E. Saunders of the C. E. F. Ottawa, gives the following interesting information re our common wheats in his annual report:

**RED FIFE (Scotch Fife).** Kernels red, inclined to pale rather than dark red, or medium size but somewhat short. Heads of medium length, averaging about 3½ inches long at Ottawa, tapering, essentially beardless, but having, as a rule, a few elongated awns (generally from 3 to 7) towards the tip. In rare cases some of these awns may be as much as 1½ inches in length, but they are usually less than an inch long. In some instances the heads are devoid of conspicuous awns. Chaff smooth and usually of a straw-yellow color, though in some climates it takes a faint reddish tinge, not sufficient however, to cause any difficulty in separating the heads from those of other sorts with true red chaff. The spikelets are set at moderate distances apart, there being usually not less than 16 spikelets in a head 3½ inches long, and not less than 17 in a head 4 inches long. Straw stiff and of good length, usually about 46 inches long at Ottawa. Ripens rather late and gives a good yield. It makes exceptionally strong flour of a rich cream color (not essentially white as is often supposed).

Red Fife was introduced into Canada by Mr. David Fife (not Fyfe), who happened to obtain one kernel of it mixed with a quantity of wheat which came to him from Dantzic by way of Glasgow. Red Fife is still grown in central Europe under the name of Galician. The variety from Hungary, known as Hungarian Mountain, appears also to be identical with Red Fife.

Owing to the similarity which exists between Red Fife and some other sorts, any attempt at hand selection of the heads of Red Fife should be made only in fields of KNOWN PURITY. Any heads of White Russian which might be present would be almost sure to be picked out on account of their unusual length, and thus in the course of a few years by repeated selections of the largest heads a serious proportion of this poorer variety would inevitably be present. In the opinion of the writer it is unsafe, as a rule, to select Red Fife with a view to saving seed from specially large heads. The selection of TYPICAL heads should be the first aim.

**WHITE FIFE.** A full description of this wheat is unnecessary, as it is practically identical with Red Fife in all respects, except in regard to the color of the skin of the kernel. Repeated tests at the experimental farms have shown that this wheat gives practically the same yield as Red Fife, and ripens at the same time, notwithstanding that many farmers believe the White Fife to be earlier and more productive. As found in commerce, White Fife seldom contains less than 20 per cent. of red kernels, probably Red Fife and White Russian, but the kernels of true White Fife have a yellowish skin, quite distinct from the reddish skin of Red Fife. It is generally supposed that White Fife is inferior to Red Fife for milling purposes, but careful tests made by the writer showed that (using pure White Fife) the two varieties behaved in the same manner when milled and gave flour which was practically identical in color, in power to absorb water, and in ability to produce a large, high loaf. The present prejudice against White Fife is clearly without just grounds, and arises from confusing soft starchy samples of Red Fife (which are unpopular among our millers) with White Fife. However, as the color of the skin of each variety

is constant, there is no difficulty in distinguishing soft Red Fife from either soft or hard White Fife. White Fife is not, as is sometimes supposed, essentially a soft wheat, but usually shows about the same degree of hardness as Red Fife grown in the same soil and climate.

**WHITE RUSSIAN.** Kernels red, rather large and inclined to be starchy. Heads tapering, essentially beardless (but usually with a few prominent awns at the tip), and above medium length, being as a rule about 4 inches long at Ottawa. Chaff yellowish, smooth. In typical heads the spikelets are set rather far apart. A head 4 inches long generally has 16 or fewer spikelets. Straw stiff and of good length, usually about 47 inches long at Ottawa. Ripens rather late and gives a good yield. This variety makes flour of a less pronounced cream color than Red Fife, but the flour has distinctly less strength. White Russian should not be grown in those districts from which wheat is sold for export, as its production would tend to lower Canada's present enviable reputation for strength in wheat.

**WELLMAN'S FIFE.** A prolonged and careful study of this wheat has satisfied the writer that it is the same as White Russian, mixed, however, as a rule, with a varying proportion of Red Fife. Its cultivation should be discouraged wherever the production of wheat of the highest quality is aimed at. It was obtained by Mr. D. L. Wellman, of Minnesota, who selected the best looking beardless heads out of a field of mixed wheats, obtained by him under the name of Saskatchewan Fife. Under such circumstances it was natural that the selection should consist chiefly of White Russian, the heads of which are above medium length. The average yield given by Wellman's Fife is practically identical with that obtained from White Russian.

**MONARCH.** This wheat is also a strain of White Russian, varying somewhat in its purity, and giving about the same average returns as that variety.

**MCKENDRY'S FIFE,** which was re-selected at the Minnesota Experiment Station and was given the name 'Minnesota No. 181,' is another strain of White Russian. It gives a good yield, but shows as a rule little or no superiority over the original variety as grown at the Dominion Experimental Farms.

**MINNESOTA No. 163** also appears to be identical with White Russian. In productiveness it has shown itself inferior to Minnesota No. 181.

**POWERS' FIFE** re-selected and sent out by the Minnesota Experiment Station under the name 'Minnesota No. 149,' is a pure strain of Red Fife of excellent quality, but it has proved somewhat less productive than the parent variety at all of the Dominion Experimental Farms except Indian Head, Sask.

**CLUB.** This variety was obtained from a district in Manitoba, where it is being grown to some extent. It is not being tested in the larger plots at this farm on account of its poor quality. Kernels rather dark red, of about medium size. Heads short, compact, thickened towards the tip, essentially beardless, but often having at the tip a few awns about half an inch long. Well-developed heads are about two and three-quarter inches long. Chaff reddish, smooth. Straw moderately stiff and of medium or below medium length. Ripens a few days before Red Fife. RUSTS rather badly, as a rule, at Ottawa, but produces good kernels in some parts of Manitoba. In spite of the excellent appearance of this wheat, when grown under favorable conditions, it is to be ENTIRELY CONDEMNED for the purpose of export or for the production of strong, pale flour at home. The color of the flour made from Club wheat is a dark unattractive yellow—not at all to be compared with the fine cream color of Red Fife flour. In gluten also the Club shows itself very deficient, having a much smaller quantity than the Red Fife and the gluten being of inferior quality. In making dough from Club wheat flour it was found that less water was taken up than in making dough from Red Fife, and the volume of the loaf produced was smaller. The general appearance of bread made from Club wheat flour is extremely poor, and there is no doubt that if this wheat were grown to any large extent in Manitoba, it would seriously injure the present high reputation of the wheat of that province.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the market value of Manitoba wheat is determined by color and hardness rather than by quality for flour production, Club wheat commands a good price, being generally quite hard and of a rich red color. Indeed, the writer has been informed that it sometimes commands a higher price than pure Red Fife.

**HUNGARIAN WHITE.** This variety was obtained from a seedman in Germany. It is a promising sort, being fairly early in ripening and of good quality. Kernels red, of about medium size, but somewhat elongated. Heads bearded, tapering, of about medium size. Chaff yellowish, smooth. Straw moderately stiff and of good length. Ripens a little before Red Fife; makes excellent strong flour. This wheat resembles Red Fern in many respects, but is distinguished from that variety by the greater length of kernel in the Hungarian.

#### Alfalfa (Lucerne) Affected by a New Fungus.

Some plants of lucerne were sent recently to the South Eastern Agricultural college from a farm near Herne Bay, Kent. The piece of lucerne from which the plants were taken had been sown in the spring of 1899, and it was noticed during 1905 that many of the plants were beginning to die away. On examining the plants sent, several warted gall-like outgrowths, about three-quarters of an inch across, were found on the crown on the root. These "galls" proved on microscopic examination to be due to the attacks of a fungus (*Urophlyctis Alfarje* (v. Lagerh, olim) P. Magn.) not hitherto reported as occurring in England. The "galls" on being cut across, were found to contain a number of minute cavities filled with the resting spores of the fungus. From the appearance of the plants sent it was evident that they had been infested for some time, and the injuries caused by the fungus had induced the plants to throw out fresh or extended crowns. This new lucerne disease was first discovered in South America in 1892, and it has appeared in recent years on the Continent, in certain localities in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In every case where it has appeared it has caused considerable damage to the crop, and it is to be hoped that, if possible, the disease will be prevented from establishing itself and becoming common in America. It will be well for those who intend sowing alfalfa seed to avoid using imported seed.

#### Eradication of Wild Oats.

Having read and listened to a good deal of discussion and contradictory evidence regarding the eradicating of wild oats from the land, I thought perhaps, my experience might be of some value to those whose land has got a nice "catch" with this very troublesome pest, which seems to have shown no partiality to any of the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest this last season. Although I believe the plan given by "Skip" in the April 4th issue of the Farmer's Advocate to be a very good one for cleaning the land of wild oats, I thought my plan might be of as much service to those who would not care to grow the same crop on the land for two seasons, or, who might wish to have the land in shape for wheat after a season's working with the weeds. My plan is to plow the infested land very early in the spring, on or about the last week in April or the first of May. I would advise plowing very lightly. On or about the middle of June, or whenever you think the wild oats have about all got a start and are, the shortest of them not less than three or four inches high, go over the land with a good sharp disc harrow set fairly deep. Be careful, however, not to lap the harrow over what has been disced, as in so doing you would turn up some of the oats which you had turned down, after this give it a light harrow once. I think it better to harrow it the opposite way to that which it was disced. Do nothing more to it until what remaining wild oats have got about as much of a start as it had got before it was disced in June. You should then go over it with a spade harrow, or if a spade harrow is not available, a spring-tooth harrow or cultivator will do nearly as well; but you will have to go over it more than once with the spring-tooth, while one drag of the spade would suffice. As late in the fall as you can possibly let it go, plow rather deep and see that you turn all the weeds under. Harrow once. Some prefer to cultivate it frequently the following spring until about the middle of May and then sow with barley in order to make sure of the wild oats, but I have always harrowed it well and sowed with wheat about April the 25th or the first of May, and have had a good crop and an excellent finish put to the wild oats.

Have read in a recent issue of the Farmer's Advocate of a plan which advises spreading the seed oats on a table and picking out the wild ones therefrom, but I have found this method next to impracticable as one cannot be sure when they have them all out. Then, perhaps, there are a few in the land that one knows nothing about, and as a few are nearly as bad as a whole lot your trouble might all be in vain. Some say to sow peas, others turnips, on the land and to pull the wild oats or hoe them out. It is a great deal of work when one has got fifty or a hundred acres infested. I omitted to say that the land should receive a good harrowing after the first plowing in the spring.

Killarney.

HAM.

#### If We Only Had an Order Point and Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMERS ADVOCATE.

R. C. Saunders reports, if Winnipeg were made an order point it would cost farmers two cents per bushel on all grain shipped, with a corresponding increase of the same amount per bushel on perhaps only one fifth of the whole quantity shipped. I ask through your paper why he draws these conclusions. The evidence to the south of us, that is in Minneapolis where the sample market and order point are in operation, quite completely upsets his calculations. Taking the busiest shipping months of October, November and December, 1905, the prices quoted in your January 4 issue of the price paid per bushel for the same grades of wheat at Fort William and Duluth prove the American got seven cents per bushel more than we did; and that on his total shipments for the three last months of 1905, although R. C. Saunders stated only one fifteenth of the cars arriving at Minneapolis were sold on sample. The American farmer gets the benefit of the sample market on his total shipments, as your quotations proved. Then again the demurrage charge he puts at half a cent a bushel and the car would stand idle thirty six hours. Any person receiving a car of coal, lumber, brick, lime, etc. is allowed twenty four hours for unloading after which time he pays one dollar for every twenty four hours he detains the car through not being unloaded. Will some one try and point out why a farmer should not have the same privilege in marketing his crop. A car of wheat when sold on sample for mixing purposes would be unloaded within half an hour after its arrival at the mixing elevator, and could be returned to a shipping point in Manitoba and reloaded within thirty six hours.

Nesbit, Man.

"SAMPLE MARKET."

#### Soil Moisture in the Far West.

Just at the present time the all important question is the foothill country in soil moisture. Despite the fact that the season so far in Alberta has been very dry there is considerable moisture to be found in all well cultivated fields. Where the pinch is felt is where bad methods have been followed. A few days ago the writer examined a field in the north on which the cultivation had been thorough. There was a well pulverized mulch on top of a firm seed bed and there can be no doubt as to the result. The moisture was there; the grain was already sprouting; it gave the first promise of coming harvest. Just over the fence was another field which had received merely a rough touch from the harrow, and the absence of moisture and the uneven covering of the seed indicated too much dependence on the favors of Providence for a crop.

In many cases, too, the Alberta farmer, while avoiding the sowing of weed seeds, has forgotten the lesson of the plump seed. Large well-filled grain is certain of better returns in a dry year. It possesses the inherent vitality and power to make good and none other should be sown. It is well to prepare for a dry year; it may not come; but the Western farmer will not be a loser if he takes as his motto the words of Arch. Mitchell in an Institute speech this season in the West: "Next year is going to be a dry year."

#### Preparing New Land for Crops.

Supt. Mackay has the following to say regarding the breaking and back-setting of land in the two new provinces. The information given will be valuable to new comers, especially to those from Eastern Canada and Great Britain.

The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this purpose a walking plow with a 12 or 14-inch share, is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit back-setting to commence early in August.

Back-setting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The plowing should be done in the same direction as the breaking and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough but three to four inches will give better results.

After back-setting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of disc or Randall harrow to cut up every piece of unrotted sod, will complete the work.

#### DEEP BREAKING.

Deep breaking, which in many sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in some instances where breaking and back-setting would give more satisfactory results, consists in the turning over of the sod as deeply as possible, usually from four to five inches.

When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow and disc will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed-bed.

Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come dur-

ing June or early in July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the plowing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss.

To some districts near the foot-hills of the mountains and in districts where scrub abounds and the sod is thin, these remarks may not apply; but as a rule, throughout the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, early breaking, whether deep or shallow, is advisable.

#### WORKING LAND AFTER FIRST CROP.

Inquiries are often made as to what should be done after taking off the first crop on new land, the question being as to whether the land should be plowed, or cultivated, or sown without any cultivation whatever.

This, however, can only be determined by circumstances. In districts with heavy clay soil, a satisfactory crop may be expected from burning the stubble of the former crop and sowing with or without cultivation, although a shallow cultivation after the stubble is burnt usually gives the best results.

In districts with light soils and especially with gravelly subsoil, cultivation before seeding is necessary. After taking the second crop from breaking or back-setting, there can be no doubt that the land should be well fallowed to put it in proper condition for succeeding crops. If the fallow is well made and the process repeated every third year, the settler will have started on the right road to future success.

## Horticulture and Forestry

#### The Life History of the Potato.

The roots of the potato plant extend themselves chiefly in the upper layers of the soil, and are fibrous and copiously branched. The primary root and its branches are distinct from the tuber-bearing rhizomes (underground branches), but from the nodes of all the stems below ground adventitious roots arise in abundance. The extensive development of the latter depends upon the presence of moist air; in dry air they do not appear.

That the potatoes are thickened pieces of stems is seen from a study of their origin; the rhizomes, of which they are merely the ends, arise in a normal manner in the axils of leaves below the soil, and although they occur underground, they have no connection with the root-system of the plant.

A well-grown tuber usually shows at its base or "heel" a piece of the withered rhizome, and on its surface many "eyes" which are arranged spirally. At the "rose" end, or the apex of the tuber, the "eyes" are more crowded together than at its "heel" or base, the older internodes being longer than the younger ones. Each "eye" appears as a collection of buds lying more or less in a depression; the latter is the axil of a scaly leaf which was visible when the tuber was young, but now withered up and lost. The number of buds in each "eye" may be as many as twenty, but three is the usual number.

In reality the "eye" is a lateral branch with undeveloped internodes, the whole tuber being generally a richly branched shoot-system and not a simple shoot.

Tubers are not always of the same form; three moderately distinct and fairly constant types are prevalent, namely, (1) "round," (2) "oval," and (3) "kidney" shapes. The round type is somewhat spherical, and has fewer internodes and "eyes" than (2) and (3), both of which are elongated. The kidney potatoes are thickest in the middle and taper at both ends. Those differences are sufficiently marked and constant to form a basis of classification of the varieties in cultivation.

In some instances the tubers are of very irregular shape. When long-continued dry weather checks vegetation, and is followed by rains, the partially-ripened tubers, instead of increasing regularly in thickness when active growth begins again, grow out from the ends or about the lateral "eyes." The new growths may form irregular lumps or even smaller tubers on the older ones; this is known as supertuberation or second growth, and is most common in kidney or oval varieties.

#### GERMINATION OF THE TUBER.

Ripe potatoes cannot be made to germinate before a certain time has elapsed. Some varieties ripened in autumn do not show signs of growth before January or February, or even later.

The minimum temperature for germination is about eight or ten degrees C., so that tubers planted very early make little or no growth.

The cause of the resting-period and the chemical changes which go on during that time are not clear. Respiration which is carried on at the expense of the starch can be recognised; at first it is slow, but increases rapidly towards the end of the resting-period.

When germination commences, the enzyme diastase is formed, whereby the starch is changed into sugar; the latter is transferred to the growing buds, where it is utilised in the formation of new cells. The first development of the shoots is carried on at the expense of the stores of reserve-food within the tuber.

Rarely do two buds on the same tuber develop equally strong, the most vigorous being the terminal one, or the central bud in the "eyes" near the apex of the tuber. The buds at the base of the tuber are weakest, and often remain dormant. When tubers are cut for "sets" so that each piece contains one "eye," those pieces from the "rose" end always produce the most vigorous plants and the best yield. If the main shoot produced from the central bud of an "eye" is broken off or otherwise destroyed, the lateral buds in the "eye" grow out, but their shoots are never so strong or vigorous as the lost one.

The shoots produced from the growing buds of potatoes exposed to the light during germination have short internodes and scaly leaves, in the axils of which three lateral buds are usually visible. After planting the tuber, the tip of the main axis of each shoot grows upwards into the open air, where the unfolding leaves carry on 'assimilation.' The food manufactured by the leaves passes down the stem, and from the middle bud in each leaf-axil below ground a thin rhizome develops which, after reaching a variable length, generally forms a new tuber at its end. When the old dead tuber has been exhausted of its store of food, it still contains water obtained from the surrounding soil, and acts as a reservoir for the growing plant in the dry part of the season.

It must be observed that rhizomes only produce tubers when they are kept in the dark, hence the value of 'earthing up,' and the necessity of doing it at intervals so that newly-formed rhizomes may be properly excluded from the light. Rhizomes exposed to light become ordinary green-leaved shoots.

INCREASING THE YIELD.

Before planting tubers it is important to germinate them, if possible, in the light, in order to obtain from each awakening 'eye' a short, thick piece of stem with many nodes upon it, as it is from the axils of the leaves at the nodes that the rhizomes are produced which bear tubers. This practice influences the yield to a considerable extent, for if the tubers are allowed to start growth in the dark, either indoors or below ground, the shoots from the 'eyes' have longer internodes and fewer points for the production of tuber-bearing rhizomes underground; moreover the leafy shoots sent above ground are weak when the latter method is adopted.

The potato "apple" or fruit is a berry with many seeds attached to a thick axile placenta. Many varieties of the potato rarely produce flowers when cultivated in the ordinary way; even those which do so are often unable to ripen fruit and seeds. This is especially the case with varieties which yield large crops of tubers; the latter attract the food manufactured by the leaves, and little or none remains for the development of the flowers and fruit. If flowers are needed for hybridising purposes, plucking off the early-formed tubers often produces the desired result.

VARIETIES.

Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the potato, and many varieties are in existence differing in yield, ripening period, shape, quality of tuber, and in many other points. They may be classified in several ways, but are usually placed in groups according to their time of ripening, their shape, or color.

The EARLY VARIETIES are consumed in an unripe condition, and are adapted for forcing for early markets.

The MID-SEASON OR SECOND EARLIES are dug green for the summer market, and may be left to mature with the latter varieties.

The LATE OR MAIN-CROP VARIETIES ripen in autumn, and often grow until cut down by frost.

It is of little use to attempt to raise new varieties by selection of tubers only, as these are merely divisions of the parent and cannot be expected to give rise to new offspring unless the tubers chosen happen to be true bud-variations or sports. The latter are, however, of rare occurrence in the potato plant. Marked variations are obtained in seeding plants, and it is

from these that selection is made in order to obtain new and improved varieties.

The chief points of a good variety are the following:—

- (a) Strong disease-resisting power.
- (b) Good cooking quality; when steamed or boiled, the tuber should break easily into a glistening floury condition without any appearance of clamminess or wetness, and should preserve a white color even when cold.
- (c) The yield per acre should be high.
- (d) High starch-content is needed where the

clays and undrained peaty soils, with excessive amount of moisture present, are almost valueless for potato culture, unless well drained and cultivated, and even then, the quality of the tubers produced upon such soils is unsatisfactory, although the yield is sometimes high.

SOWING.

New varieties are raised from true seeds, the resulting tubers being propagated for three or four years before a decision can be arrived at in regard to their usefulness.

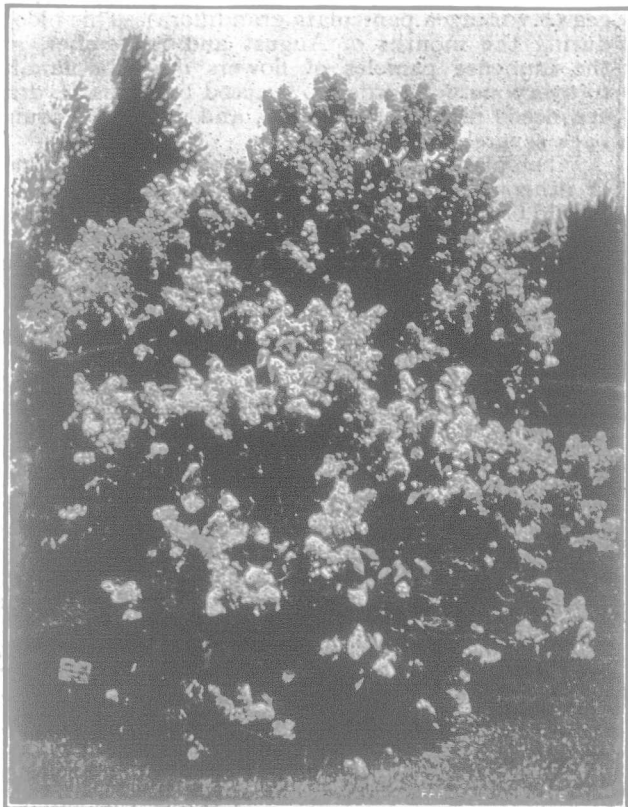
The main crops of the farm and garden are raised by planting tubers ('sets'). Although large 'sets' almost invariably give the greatest yield of crop, for economical reasons tubers about the size of a hen's egg, and weighing about 3 or 3½ ounces, are usually employed with good results. Small tubers produce weak plants. The best results are generally obtained by planting whole tubers; but tubers may be cut into small pieces, each of which may be planted provided that it bears one or more 'eyes', from which stems may arise.

The Planting of the Farmer's Home Grounds.

The making of a lawn was discussed in our last article, and it was shown how easily and cheaply the work could be done. While it would probably not be possible in many cases to do all the necessary planting of trees, shrubs and vines the first season, a beginning should be made, even although it be with but a vine or two or a few shrubs and trees. Sometimes planting is put off from year to year because it is thought that there will not be time to do all that is in our mind, whereas, if a beginning were made, and a little done each year, it would be surprising how soon there would be a change in the appearance of the home surroundings.

There is nothing which improves a place so quickly as vines, and there is an advantage in beginning with them, as they can be procured and planted by almost any member of the household who is old enough to know how to plant anything. Three of the best climbers are three of our commonest wild plants, namely, the Wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower, Climbing Bitter-sweet, and Virginian Creeper. If these vines are not growing somewhere on the farm, one should be able to recall where he has seen them growing wild, and they can usually be obtained without cost. For a veranda, we prefer the Virgin's Bower, as it has attractive foliage and flowers, and is not troubled with insects, and hence the veranda is kept cleaner, and one can sit out with comfort. The Climbing Bitter-sweet is also a very clean vine, and it is not affected with insects, either. It has bright-green leaves, and although the flowers are insignificant, its highly-colored fruit, which remains on the plant most of the winter, makes it quite attractive at that season of the year. It is a very strong grower, and will soon add much to the appearance of the place. The third climber, and one which is perhaps more often used than either of the others, is the Virginian Creeper. As is well known, this is a rapid grower, and will cover a veranda in a short time, and in the autumn is very attractive on account of its highly-colored foliage. This vine is, however, much troubled with a little hopping insect called a thrip, which is so destructive to the foliage that many of the leaves wither, and often during the latter part of the summer the vine is quite disfigured.

This is a very difficult insect to control, and because of this we prefer keeping this vine more in the back-



A CHARLES LILAC

Showing how a Lilac should be grown to get the best results. Note, there are mowers quite close to the ground.

tubers are used for the manufacture of starch or in the distillery.

(e) Shallow 'eyes,' and few of them, are looked for in the best quality, as those with deep depressions hold dirt, and necessitate considerable waste of substance when peeling is practised before cooking.

(f) Good keeping quality.

(g) Trueness of type of tuber should be aimed at. Whatever form the tuber takes—whether round, kidney, or oval—the crop should be as uniform as possible in this respect, and tendency to supertuberation should be avoided.

The potato succeeds best in a warm and comparatively dry climate, and is unable to stand frost, exposure to a temperature of freezing point for a single night being sufficient to destroy the stems and leaves of a young crop.

The soils best suited to its growth are deep, sandy loams, lying upon porous subsoils; stiff



ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS WITH HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY IN THE FORE.

ground, where its luxuriant growth in the early part of the summer and its brightly-tinted foliage in autumn may be seen from the distance. There is a self-fastening variety of Virginia Creeper which will cling tightly to a wall, and this is very useful for the side of the house or unsightly out-houses. In the warmer parts of the Province of the Coast the Japanese or Boston Ivy is one of the best plants for covering walls. There are other climbers with more beautiful flowers than any of those mentioned, but they are not so hardy. Among the best of these are the Crimson Rambler Rose, the flowers of which are a gorgeous sight in summer; the Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, and the large-flowering varieties of Clematis.

Plants should be dug up with as many roots as possible, but instead of trying to save all the plant, only about two feet or less of the wood should be left on, the rest being cut away. If this be done the plant will grow much more thriftily than if a long piece of wood is left. The earlier in the spring the planting is done the more growth there will be, but if planting is neglected at the proper time, we should not hesitate to dig up a plant even when it was in leaf, as, if the roots are not allowed to become dry before planting and the soil is moist, it will be almost sure to grow, although it should be well cut back when planted. If the soil close to the house is not very good, it should be removed to a depth of about eighteen inches and for about two feet in width, where the climbers are to be planted, and replaced with good soil. The strong growth which will be made when this is done will well repay any trouble which is taken. As the planting is done close to the house, there should not be much disturbance of the surrounding soil, which, we are taking for granted, is seeded down with lawn grass. In planting, the roots should be well buried beneath the surface of the soil and the latter pressed against them. There is no danger in planting the Virgin's Bower, Climbing Bitter-sweet and Virginian Creeper too deep. They are better planted a little on the deep side, as they root readily along the stem, and will be in moister soil. We have discussed climbers at some length, as they are so easily obtained, will make such an improvement in a short time, and can be planted by almost any member of the family, and hence will be more likely to be planted than trees and shrubs, some of which may have to be ordered from a nursery. If the vines are cut back from time to time they can be kept well under control.

It is a mistake to plant trees too close to a house, as when they grow up they prevent a free circulation of air, and sometimes make the house too dark. Some of our native trees are among the best for planting, and there is no tree which in time will give such character to the farm home as the American elm. As it is a rapid grower and reaches a great size, it should not be planted within fifty feet or more of the house, and should be placed in such a position that when it grows up it will not shade too much of the lawn. Elms look well when skirting a roadway, and an avenue made of these trees is a fine sight, but even one or two will show up well. They have an advantage over the hard maple in that they may be pruned up when necessary without losing their graceful appearance. Other large-growing trees which may be used with good effect, but which are too large for a small lawn, are the hard maple, Norway maple, red oak, white, red and Scotch pines, and the Norway spruce. They may be grouped at the rear of the house, and back of the lawn, and will form an excellent background if planted in a clump, and will make a splendid wind-break both in winter and summer.

For shade and ornament on the lawn, and near the house, smaller-growing trees and shrubs may be used to advantage. There are many of these to choose from, but a few only will be mentioned, all of which are easy to get, and are among the most ornamental. One of the most useful of the smaller-growing trees is the European Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree. This is a hardy, rapid-growing, symmetrical tree, and is attractive in flower, foliage and fruit. It looks best when the branches are left on near the ground.

Cut-leaved Birch.—While this tree is a little more expensive than some of the others, it is so graceful and ornamental that one will never tire admiring it. It is very hardy, and a quick grower.

Crab Apple.—There is no tree more suitable for a farmer's lawn, or for any lawn, for that matter, than a well-shaped crab-apple tree, the wealth of sweet-scented flowers in spring and the highly-colored fruit in autumn making it very ornamental, and the fruit being always in demand for preserving and jelly-making by the thrifty housewife.

Among ornamental shrubs, the following will give bloom for most of the summer, among the earliest-flowering being the Spiræas, which begin to bloom early in May, and become a mass of white flowers. Two of the most satisfactory are *Spiræa arguta* and *Spiræa Van Houttei*. As these are under five feet in height, they may be planted near the house, and look well if several are grouped together. Following the Spiræas are the Lilaes. There has been such a marked improvement in Lilaes during the past few years that the old-fashioned kind is now surpassed by many of the newer ones, which vary much in color and have both single and double flowers; but, even if these cannot be obtained, there is no more popular shrub which blooms in the spring than the common Lilac, and it should not be difficult to get some from a friend. Then, there is the Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, a hardy shrub, and a very free bloomer, which grows to about 10 feet in height. This also blooms

in May. Some of the best shrubs which bloom in June are the common Mock Orange or Philadelphia, and the large-flowering species, which blooms a little later; the Snowball, and the High-bush Cranberry, the latter being a native species which is not appreciated as much as it deserves, as the leaves, flowers and fruit are all ornamental. The fruit remains on the bush most of the winter, and brightens up the grounds in winter very much. A shrub or small tree not often planted, but a very desirable one, is the Japanese or Tree Lilac. This has white flowers, and grows to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and although it does not begin to bloom so young as the common Lilac, it is well worth planting. It blooms from the last of June to early in July. The last shrub which we shall mention is the large-flowered Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). This blooms during the months of August and September, and the immense panicles of flowers must be familiar to everyone. In order to succeed best, the Hydrangea needs plenty of moisture, and should be pruned back severely in the spring.

When planting either the trees or shrubs mentioned, or others, the breaking or dividing up of the lawn should be avoided as much as possible, as the planting and the lawn itself are much more effective when the trees and shrubs are set towards the corners, at one side, or at the rear of the lawn, and it is better to group them as much as possible, instead of having them dotted here and there, without any apparent relationship to each other.

Unfortunately, a hedge is a rare sight on a farm, and yet there is nothing which defines the limits of the home grounds as well as a hedge. A hedge is more effective along the side or back of a lawn than in front, as a hedge in front of the house lessens the effectiveness of a nice approach to it. A hedge should be planted far enough back from the edge of the lawn to leave room for a wide flower border between it and the lawn. If a narrow border is left, it will probably get narrower from year to year as the grass grows, and in time there will be little left. We should advise setting the hedge far enough back so that there will be at least six feet in width for a border. The Arbor-vitæ or White Cedar makes the most satisfactory hedge, and young trees can often be obtained near the farm. The best satisfaction is obtained from planting young trees about two feet in height, and it is important to get them with living branches to the ground, as, unless the branches come to the ground, the hedge will look ragged. As the Arbor-vitæ throws out roots readily along the branches, it may be planted deeper than some other trees, and hence, if it is not possible to get them with branches to the ground, they may be planted deep enough to bring them down. Although the Arbor-vitæ will succeed in most soils, it does best in good loamy ground, and we should advise a thorough preparation of it before planting. The trees may be planted in a single row about 18 inches apart, and the earlier in the spring they are set, the better the results will be. As the trees will probably be uneven in height if dug up in the fields or woods, they may be made the same height by cutting back the tallest ones after planting. Nursery-grown trees are to be preferred when they can be obtained.

For large grounds, the Norway Spruce makes an excellent hedge, being a rapid grower and presenting a fine appearance. The young trees should not be set so close as the Arbor-vitæ, three feet apart being near enough. The hedge will not be formed quite so quickly set at this distance, but it will be more permanent. The Buckthorns make excellent hedges, and if an evergreen hedge is not desired, the Cathartic and Alder Buckthorn are good substitutes. The soil should be kept well cultivated about a hedge during the growing season to get the best results.

Later we hope to make some suggestions and recommendations regarding the making of flower-borders and flower-beds, and the growing of flowers.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist.

Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

[Note.—Some of the varieties mentioned by Mr. Macoun may not be hardy for the prairie provinces but be suitable for our British Columbia readers.]

#### Fruits for Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The praiseworthy interest you have displayed in the fruit growing prospects of the Northwest encourages me to offer, with all diffidence, one or two suggestions on this attractive topic to which I have devoted a good deal of my leisure, experimenting in northern Alberta for the past fifteen years, in an amateurish way, the only way open to most of us. We can't all belong to the Saunders or Burbank family.

The communications by Prof. Hansen through your columns are in some respects of the highest interest, but, without venturing or desiring to contradict so respectable an authority, I think the Professor has a little underrated our possibilities when he advises us to transplant all the wild fruits of the prairie into our gardens. These fruits are certainly a most precious resource if we cannot better ourselves, but I know that we can. The native black currant is, with all its qualities, a small and somewhat bitter fruit; there are garden kinds, like Lee's Prolific, that are every bit as hard and produce berries three times the size and vastly superior in flavor. The red and white currant, Fay's Prolific and White Grape for example, that do not grow wild, will stand

any degree of cold, require no protection whatsoever, multiply from cuttings with the greatest ease and begin to bear the second year. A four or five-year-old bush should give an average pail of berries. Every one should have them, and they will be attended with better results if sheltered from the west, because the wind storms of summer are apt to snap off some of the branches or to scatter the berries on the ground. As regards raspberries, to such as are fortunate in the proximity, or are possessed of a patch of wild ones, I would say, let well enough alone; but if it comes to garden plantations Turner, Cuthbert and others will be found to stand our climate; they need a little protection, but if planted in straight rows six feet apart it is a very light task to bend them down by means of a few rails and throw a little manure over them, this with the snow will be sufficient, and in spring when the covering is removed they will quickly straighten up. Prof. Hansen's ideal strawberry is an improved wild one, of staminate variety, requiring no covering. The result of his efforts in this direction will be received by us with much interest, but we will not forget that there are standard garden strawberries, such as Bederwood, Warfield and Clyde, that we can grow; I have them in my garden; Mr. R. Came of Ponoka, midway between Edmonton and Red Deer, raises acres of them for market. It takes two men and a team about half a day to spread a rackful of straw lightly over an acre of strawberries, and the same to remove it in spring; the crop of that acre will largely repay the trouble. Tame gooseberries I have found delicate, exacting in the way of winter covering and very liable to be killed back. I think we cannot do better than transplant the wild and they will improve greatly by cultivation.

If we turn our thoughts to orchard fruits, it is my belief that apples of moderately good quality are in a fair way of being acclimatized; and that the more delicate fruits, such as pears, peaches, nectarines, etc., will never be grown in the open air, either by us or our descendants. Neither are they so grown in older countries that enjoy the same bracing climate as our own.

I will mention in passing that they can all be grown, not for business purposes but for the home use and pleasure, by selecting fruit trees of dwarf habit and making use of glass protection at certain periods of the season. This will naturally not appeal to those among us who are as yet concerned with the sole care of earning a living, but as their circumstances improve it may be interesting to some of them. Even now it is accessible to many. A small greenhouse costing, say \$50, would be no great item to the people who are dotting the prairie with two, three and four thousand dollar dwellings. Such a greenhouse, with proper arrangement, can be made to accommodate about a hundred little trees three to six feet high; these by special modes of culture can be brought to fruit very quickly, as early as the second year, and one will be surprised at the abundance of their produce.

Alta.

HENRY DEBY.

## APIARY

### How Far Do Bees Forage Profitably?

An item of interest that I came across while with Mr. W. H. Laws in some of his outyards, about twenty miles west of Beeville, was the following: The bees in his Dowd yard were being fed, giving them several hundred pounds of syrup in a trough outside, and some little distance from the apiary. All colonies were soon busily at work storing it away. When they were well under way, or about the second day, a visit was made to neighboring yards to ascertain to what extent the bees there might be partaking in the fray. Another apiary belonging to Mr. Laws, half a mile away, was working as busily in storing the syrup as the first. An apiary belonging to a neighbor one mile distant also worked as busily at it, the whole number of colonies in the yard engaging in it. But of an apiary of 75 colonies, 1½ miles away, only 14 found the syrup being fed, while only 7 out of 60 colonies 2 miles from where the syrup was being fed, found it. These few colonies worked just as busily as those in the Dowd yard, but on account of the distance, and, probably, a later discovery of the syrup, they did not store as large an amount per colony. The remaining colonies of the two latter yards, 1½ and 2 miles distant, did not discover the syrup at all during the three days of feeding. This should help us in getting at an idea of how far bees may forage profitably, and also the distance out-apiaries should be located from each other. It should also give us a clew by which to explain why one colony may store more surplus during some seasons than others in the same yard. While there may be no bloom in the immediate vicinity of an apiary, some colonies may find plenty to do some distance away.—*Gleanings in Bee Culture.*

## POULTRY

## Information on Turkey Raising.

(Continued)

## FEEDING.

Young turkeys do not require food until they are about thirty six hours old. For the first two weeks feed bread and milk, with the milk so pressed out that the bread will crumble. Afterwards gradually change to milk curd and ground grain about equal parts and at night a feed of small wheat. Table scraps are good and as the birds get older they will forage nearly all they require.

Turkeys forage far more for their food than any other fowl, and the bulk of what they consume is absolutely waste products, or, worse, a positive injury to seeds. On this account, there is no cheaper meat produced, and yet turkey meat, when placed upon the market, usually commands the highest price. For this reason turkeys are a very profitable crop for those who are successful in raising them.

## LOCATION.

The first requisite to success in rearing them year after year is ample range. The nature of the soil is not really important, but I should hesitate about rearing them in even a moderate flock on land inclined to be wet. Wet of itself is not so very fatal to young turkeys, but wet and cold combined most certainly are. I consider gravelly land with a running stream the ideal location, and to do their best not more than fifty birds should be reared in one flock. For these fifty birds I should like to have one hundred acres of range. Of course, I am aware that half this amount of range would carry the above number of birds in many seasons, but for those who intend to stay in the business year after year, with a certainty of raising not less than forty choice birds, I should say by all means have the hundred acres.

The nature of the range as to crops is not really important, pasture land being good, also meadow stubble, which is generally cut before the young start roaming much. However, I notice they like a change, and for this reason a grain and hay farm presents the ideal range after the crop is taken off.

## BUILDINGS.

In the matter of buildings, they are easily supplied, and I would not care to contradict the person who would say that they are healthier and stronger if allowed to roost on the fences and trees the year round. Upon no condition should they be compelled to roost with hens in a warm hen house. I get mine to roost during the winter months in a cattle shed open to the east, and single boarded on the other three sides.

## BREEDING STOCK.

My experience is that the age of the breeders is not important, but good, strong, healthy, well-matured females, of medium size, mated to a large, long, lively male, will prove the most prolific mating, and on an average it will require five females to make sure of the fifty poults. These breeders should only be in moderate flesh, and as the females have a tendency to become fat towards spring, all grain should be withheld from them at this time. The male, however, should have one good feed of oats or wheat each day. In selecting breeders, give the preference to those that are long in body and short in leg, as they do not show such a prominent breastbone when dressed as the short, deep-bodied ones. With reference to the breeding stock, I do not see the necessity of changing the males every season, as is so generally practiced. The impression prevails that so-called "inbreeding" reduces the size of the birds. I selected my best birds for many years in the beginning of my turkey-raising experience, and bred them together, irrespective of relationship. I found by doing so the size was increased instead of decreased, but that deformities, such as crooked toes, wry tails and crooked breasts were becoming very common. I now practice occasionally buying a female from some good flock, and mating her to one of my best males. From the produce I take the best female, and mate the following season to her sire. I now have them three-fourths the blood of the sire, and I will select the best male and breed to my original females. I find this is sufficient fresh blood to bring into my flock in order to hold their size, color and shape.

All this dread of inbreeding is caused by the retaining of the worst specimens in a flock for breeders. There are probably those who will question that it requires five females to ensure fifty poults, because they can break up the hen from hatching after laying her first clutch of eggs, and have her lay a second lot. I do not practice this plan, and am not going to advise anyone to follow it, as I much prefer a turkey to hatch and rear the young to any other plan, and one early-hatched turkey is generally worth two late-hatched ones. Besides, the latter are always the first to contract disease, and in many cases will introduce it into a flock that otherwise would remain healthy. By "early-hatched," I mean hatched about first of June, and by "late hatched," those that hatch after the first of July. On an average, June 1st, but in many parts, probably one week earlier would be better. This hatching time is more important than many will think, as no amount of feeding or care will make up for a setback caused by a cold, wet time.

## DAIRYING

## The Salting of Butter.

The salting of butter is one of the processes in its preparation which tends to become somewhat mechanical because of the apparent simplicity with which it can be effected. Yet in this, as in many other seemingly simple processes, the underlying principles should always be kept in view if complete success is to be assured.

The popular idea of the salting of butter is that it is necessary in order to make the butter keep longer than would be possible if it were left unsalted. Yet this, like many other popular beliefs, is far from being complete, though it is not incorrect in itself.

The fact that it will give greater lasting powers to butter often leads to its being employed with butter of inferior quality, or which has been allowed to stand for some time and has become unsaleable as fresh butter. It is, doubtless, because a considerable quantity of such butter with its faults masked by the salt finds its way on to the market that the majority of butter users regard salted butter as being an altogether inferior article to fresh, or that very mildly salted. Yet any person of experience in the matter knows that frequently salted butter is met with which in taste and flavor and other qualities is far superior to much of the so-called fresh butter.

The full value of the salting can be best realized by considering the actual process which the butter undergoes before the salt is added.

The cream, if intended for salt butter, should be well soured before churning, and the churning must be stopped at the right moment, so that the butter is caught in the granular state, with the grains about the size of wheat grains. If this moment be hit accurately it is much easier to wash away the albuminous and other substances whose presence in the butter is sure to impair its keeping qualities, and to cause bad flavors. After every drop of buttermilk appears to have drained away it should be washed at least twice with cold spring water. It must be remembered that upon the skill shown in the churning, upon the right moment being selected for the stoppage of the churning, and upon the effectiveness of the washing which follows essentially depend the texture and consistence of the butter afterwards, and defects which are produced during churning cannot subsequently be removed.

With this idea in mind, a third washing is often given to the butter in the churn, as it is found that this tends to harden it, and enables it better to resist the varying temperatures to which it is likely later to be exposed.

The butter is now put on the worker, and after two or three turns of the roller the salt at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 oz. to each pound of butter should be sprinkled over it.

The purpose of working the butter is to knead into one mass the innumerable grains of which the butter consists when it is taken from the churn. And one essential part of this process is to free the butter as completely as possible from the buttermilk which is clinging round and between the grains, and is even, said by some observers to be present in each of the individual grains. It is here that one of the essential advantages of the use of salt comes in. The full effect of the working of the butter depends on the fact that each of the grains of salt has an attraction for the water which is around it, and which then absorbs it and forms a larger drop of brine. The liquid—that is, the buttermilk—which is present in the butter is in far too small drops for it to be easy to force it out in the ordinary way by working. But the presence of the salt causes the drops to be attracted to it, and to one another, so that larger drops are formed which can easily be squeezed out by a little working with the roller. This then joins the drops which are clinging to the external surface of the butter, and its separation is thus easily effected.

In order that this dissolving process should be thoroughly complete it is usual to allow the butter, after the mixing of the salt, to stand for twenty minutes or half an hour or more. At the end of this time it is worked and rolled again, and the salt having by this time completely effected its dissolving work, the labor of the rolling is put to its full advantage. Although the amount of salt added may vary from 2 to 8 or 9 per cent.,

it is easy to see that this amount by no means all enters the butter and remains there. A considerable portion of the salt so added is carried away by the briny buttermilk, which it helps to separate from the butter itself.

The essential object is to get the butter as free from buttermilk as possible, as upon its dryness depends its keeping quality. It is further, if insufficiently worked, of a soft and oily nature, which makes it less successful as an article of sale.

One other effect of the salt on the butter with which it has become well incorporated by the thorough kneading is, that it is a powerful preventative of the development of mould and of microbes, and further, that it retards very much if it does not altogether prevent the spontaneous decomposition of the volatile glycerides of the butter, which, if it takes place to only a limited degree, gives to the butter its characteristic odor, but if carried to an excess the results of the decomposition become disagreeably evident in the well known rancidity to which badly keeping butter is subject.

The salt which should be used should not only be pure and of good quality, but should be of the right fineness and of a sort which is readily soluble in water. If it be too coarse grained, it does not dissolve in the liquid from the butter with sufficient readiness, and if it be of too fine a grain, the drops of brine do not mix with the butter with sufficient readiness, and so too large a portion of the salt is lost in the briny liquid which drains away during the working of the butter. The proportion which is thus lost, so far as the butter is concerned, should never be more than half of that which is mixed with the butter at first, otherwise the effect of the salt on the butter is too weak, both as a flavoring substance and as a preservative. According to Flieshmann's investigations, the average of a number of tests, showed that the liquid which drains away from the butter while working and immediately afterwards consists of about 90 per cent. of water and about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of salt, while the rest is made up of milk, sugar, and lactic acid, which together form about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and of proteid matter which forms the remainder. It is not unusual in England and America, in order to increase still further the keeping properties of the butter, to add not salt alone to the butter, but a mixture of salt and sugar, or a mixture of salt, sugar, and saltpetre. —Mark Lane Express.

## The Veterinary Service in Canada.

The practical creation of this branch of the Department of Agriculture can be laid at the door of the present head, Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, who recently addressed the Agricultural Committee on the work of the department, which he said had been reorganized on entirely new lines. He spoke of the absence of veterinary sanitary services in Mexico, and said that if the government there did not take greater precautions in regard to cattle suffering from tick fever it would be well to prohibit importation into Canada of Mexican cattle. While there was yet considerable room for improvement, the Canadian cattle export trade had been placed on a much safer and more satisfactory basis than formerly. Dr. Rutherford expressed the opinion that never before have conditions been so favorable for the spread of glanders as they now are, when it is possible to transport horses for thousands of miles with comparative ease, and at a small fraction of the cost formerly necessary. However, while the expenditure for the operations of the department were large, Dr. Rutherford thought that finally, if the work was honestly and faithfully carried out, they would succeed in eradicating one of the most serious causes of loss to Canadian owners of horse flesh. Dr. Rutherford illustrated the fact that the expenditure of the department was true economy, by showing that whereas in 1901-2, \$15,962 was paid in compensation for hog cholera, in 1902-3, \$36,029, and in 1903-4, \$21,352; during the present year the amount had dropped to \$839.

Any time this month will do to put in those fruit bushes and to plant a few clumps or wind-breaks of white spruce.

\* \* \*

If you wish to keep the trees green, keep the soil they are planted in black.

\* \* \*

How Westerners are tumbling over themselves to meet Jim Hill, the Canadian boy, and leading railroad magnate of the continent! Is it that he comes to Canada without asking to be salved by money from the public chest, or is content to get along without a land grant of a province, or is it that he is expected to give some real competition in the matter of freight and passenger rates?

### Some Figures from the Cow Testing Associations.

The cow-testing associations working under the auspices of the Dairy Commissioner's branch Dominion Department of Agriculture, show some interesting figures in the published reports. Two records to hand of thirty days test of 252 cows in 27 dairies in Quebec, and of 80 cows in 18 dairies in North Oxford, Ont. The Quebec average per cent. of butter fat per cow runs 3.8, in North Oxford 3.2, while the yield of milk is 492 and 833 pounds respectively. The highest number of pounds of fat per cow is 48.2, the yield of the Ontario cows; the lowest 6 pounds in one of the Quebec herds, it surely did not pay to milk or keep the latter cow.

### Beautify the Creamery.

Soap factories are generally more comely in outward appearance than the creameries in the Western provinces. In the East the cheese factory is usually as slovenly as a bachelor's backyard. Our creameries bid fair to follow suit in this connection. Let's strike for higher things. Put around the creamery a substantial fence, have a lawn with green grass, plant a few trees—not too close so as to exclude the air, but near enough to add a touch of homelike beauty to the surroundings. You will get a better butter maker if you do; he will work longer hours; and do better work, and the example set may be the leaven to work wonders on the patrons in the country around.

### Cleanse the Utensils Used for Dairy Purposes Thoroughly.

A frequent complaint of creamery men and people who take milk from vendors of dairy products, milk and cream, is the lack of cleanliness shown in the care of the cans and other utensils, and in some cases, that lack extends to the persons of the people referred to. Cleanliness is not hard to attain nowadays, water, soap and washing powders are not expensive and prodigality in the use of such materials should not be discouraged.

Cleanliness in the handling of a human food, means that the article can be put on the market in a better condition than where cleanliness does not exist, it is, therefore, desirable both from the ethical and material standpoints, that the old biblical injunction "Wash and be clean" should be frequently obeyed, especially by those engaged in any line of dairying. The following procedure should be adopted.

As soon as vessels are emptied, rinse them with lukewarm water, if available; if not, cold water. Wash thoroughly in water as warm as can be comfortably worked in, using sufficient alkaline washing powder to cut the grease. Then rinse in boiling water, or as near it as possible. It would be a little better to use two waters, one to rinse the alkaline water off and the second to simply scald it. In ordinary practical work, this is more trouble than most people will take, so that one rinsing with sufficient water is reasonably satisfactory. This vessel should then be turned up to drain and dry. If left hot, it should dry without rusting.

In dairy practice we recommend the use of a brush while washing, and then not wiping the tinware with a towel. Experiments performed in the laboratory with tinware which was steamed and wiped with a towel that had never been used, showed that there were three and one-half times as many bacteria left on the surface as in the case where it was steamed only; after wiping with a used towel, one which any housewife or dairy maid would call a "clean towel," there were 300 times as many as when steamed only; and after using a soiled towel, one which was not worse than is commonly used in the kitchen for dinner plates or dairy utensils, it showed 4,000 times as many as when steamed only. It is true that tinware scalded, when it is done with boiling water or live steam, will be bacteriologically cleaner, but not so bright as when polished with a cloth. The practice of putting the tinware in the sun to dry is good, provided the surroundings are such to prevent dust flying, if the house is well sodded or grassed around, the exposure to the sun's rays will aid in holding in check germ life, that bane of all dairymen.

These inspectors to be acceptable to the consumers should be picked from amongst a company of dairymen.

### Creameries Should Be Supported.

The average farmer with a few or many cows will find it more profitable, easier and less worrying to market the cream than to make it into butter. Marketing cream, provided the cream is sweet, is a comparatively easy matter, and no particular skill is called for in the handling, beyond scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

The separator has done much to lessen the handling of this delicate and easily tainted product, and has rendered it possible for the farmer to get 'all there is in it'—the milk.

While in some districts the dairying industry seems to have dwindled, it appears to us the man or woman with the cows is the one who can be sure of cash in hand during the season of financial stringency—the good old summer time.

By sending to the creamery, one saves the work, the worry of marketing, and the bother and cost of salt and tubs or boxes, and the trouble of keeping a perishable product. Nothing is so destructive to the good nature of the maker of good dairy butter than to see the maker of an inferior article get equally well paid at the country store by the merchant who is almost forced by the exigencies of trade to be, as it were, a dairy politician.

### Prizes For Saskatchewan Butter-Makers.

Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture is lending tangible assistance to his Superintendent of Dairying, Mr. W. A. Wilson. We refer now to the appropriation of \$100 to be divided into two prizes of \$75 and \$25 respectively, to the butter-makers in the province doing the best work and giving the best general satisfaction in their creamery during the season. Prizes will be awarded according to a scale of points specially prepared for the purpose, the greatest importance being attached to the flavor of the butter both at the creamery, and when the product is disposed of, by the satisfaction given to buyers. Refrigerator temperatures is awarded sufficient points to impress the necessity of keeping the storage cool in order to preserve the flavor of the butter. Uniformity, neatness and cleanliness are also included in the points for awards.

Such inducements to makers should tend to bring forth their best efforts and undivided interests in the work of the season. It is not the actual monetary consideration that will prove the greatest reward of their efforts, but the attaining of the prize will be evidence of their superior ability and standing as creamery managers.

## FIELD NOTES

### Purveyors of Hay to Be Looked After.

The following is the draft of an Act for the prevention of fraud in the hay trade now before parliament.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Hay Act, 1906.
2. Every person who presses hay for trade shall attach to each bale or bundle of hay so pressed, or shall print thereon, a label on which is marked distinctly and indelibly—
  - (a) the initials of the christian name, the full surname and the address in full of such person;
  - (b) the weight of such bale or bundle;
  - (c) an indication of the quality of the hay, in one of the following four marks, namely:—
    - "Choice" for hay of that quality, that is to say, of a specially faultless quality;
    - "No. 1," for hay of a first grade;
    - "No. 2," for hay of a second grade;
    - "No. 3," for hay of a third grade.
3. Such label may be a piece of leather, strong canvas, hard wood or tin, having engraved or printed on it, or otherwise showing, the said initials, name, address and indication of the quality and weight, and attached to the said bale or bundle by means of a wire passed through or around the said bale or bundle, or by any other means guaranteeing a like solidity.
4. No person who presses such hay shall allow anything else than hay or other grasses, products of the same soil, to be put into such bale or bundle.
5. No such hay shall be so pressed that the exterior gives a false impression of the interior of such bale or bundle.
6. No shipper who is a dealer in hay shall forward any consignment of hay the bales or bundles of which do not bear a label as above described.
7. Any person who, by himself, or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this Act, shall for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs are sooner paid.

### Thinks School System Is Becoming Less Perfect.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Manitoba gets the credit of being a strictly agricultural province and up to the present it has fairly deserved it, but there seems to be a united and determined effort on the part of every organization in the province to drive the people off the land. Whenever there is a strike in a manufacturing center there is an advance in wages and whatever the additional cost amounts to, is tacked on to the cost of the implement to the farmers.

Just when people, who intended to build this spring, had made their calculations, and got things into shape, the lumber dealers pass the word along and up goes the price of building material. The members of the Dominion Parliament make an excuse of a long session, and vote themselves a thousand dollars extra, and our provincial fellows, although they had a very short session, follow suit and vote themselves two hundred extra. One would think there was a mint on every farm, but that day has passed in Manitoba. A short time ago in the city of Winnipeg there was held a Provincial Teachers' Convention, resulting in a week or more of holidays which they steal from the children of this province, not, as they said, in the interest of the advancement of education, but for the avowed purpose of forming themselves into an organization, so that by united effort they could, as their president put it, demand higher salaries. The four planks in their platform as outlined by their president and endorsed by J. W. Gordon on behalf of the teachers and received with rounds of applause were: More holidays; more pay; better conditions and better teachers (that is as he put it if they could be got), or in other words, do less and get more for it, for we will have to take the teachers as we get them, and like all other help in this country they are getting worse every year. There are some good ones, as in other lines of work and a lot of good for nothings.

If they would reverse this platform, and start with giving us better teachers, I do not think they would have occasion to complain of the salaries, as for holidays I would advise the tired ones to take a year off and get rested; as it is they work about five hours a day for about two hundred out of the three hundred and sixty five or a little less than three hours a day.

We hear a lot about the mental strain, but I would like to put some of them in charge of a saw mill, or a farm, or a threshing gang composed of men of different nationalities, men who cannot talk your language, and some who could not put a halter on a horse unless they were shown how, for twelve or fourteen hours a day, I am afraid they would need a long rest. They would find considerable mental and a little physical strain mixed with it.

Several years ago I was urged to join a thresher's union but declined and am still threshing and farming free and independent and intend to do so. I have nothing but contempt for the man or woman who has to lean on an organization for support.

I think the average attendance at rural schools is about ten or twelve and I also think forty or fifty dollars per month is about salary enough for that size of a school. It is only a short time since Earl Grey, the Governor General, complimented Manitoba on paying more liberally for the education of her children than any country in the world, still we hear the cry more pay and less work!

I bear the teachers no ill will, I believe in 'live and let live'. Teaching ought not to hurt any one from working at something else. It is a free country and lots of room. I have children going to school, some of whom could qualify any time, and if it is a snap they are after I will certainly advise them to teach. My advice to the rural school boards of this province (and I have nothing to say regarding conditions in towns or cities) is this, do not get excited over the resolutions passed at the teachers' organizations; if you happen to get hold of a good teacher pay him well, but see to it that they teach a day now and then, but if you have to take your chance on the herd, don't go too high. It is a good deal harder to get a good farm hand. I am of the opinion that the agricultural classes of this country are standing everything in the shape of high wages and other expenses, all that the business will bear. The amount of farming outfits put up for sale the past spring around here was simply astonishing. I know there are people in this country who are making money.

The pleasure of farming has gone out of it to quite an extent, due principally to the kind of help we are forced to get along with with a lot of jabbering foreigners around our table, and men who, when we send them out to plow we have to watch and see that it is not the binder they hitch on to; farming is certainly no picnic.

Now Mr. Editor, you will perhaps think that a farmer, who never was very handy with the pen, and has little time to spare has considerable cheek to say a word against a lot of people whose business it is to work the pen and who have lots of spare time.

I thought perhaps that my views as expressed were, as those in convention are pleased to put it, a little narrow, so I have talked with a good many situated like myself, and I have not met one who disagrees with me. The general opinion is that the whole system is growing more rotten every year, and that a child has to attend school half as long again to acquire the same amount of knowledge now as they did twenty years ago.

Rosedale Municipality.

GEORGE KERR.

### The Dropping Out of White Fife.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see by your review of the Winnipeg prize list that White Fife has been eliminated from it and you make the remark that it is a move in the right direction. I ask the pertinent question, why is it a move in the right direction? Has not the White Fife all the good qualities of the Red? Do not experiments show, that it makes just as good flour, and just as much flour, yields as much and more, generally, to the acre, also weighs more and ripens in the same length of time? I know it cannot grade 1 Hard, but why? I think with the Moosomin Grain Growers that the word Red Fife should be struck out of the "Grain Act." I believe it has the name of being a soft wheat, but is that not a fallacy in some parts of the country? I think it is better adapted than the Red, personally after growing both Red and White for several years I found the yield from 1 to 5 bushels per acre more and the weight  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound to  $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds more per bushel. If we lose a grade, which sometimes we do, the difference in yield and weight more than balances. I would like to see some larger growers' remarks on the question.

ED. BROWN.

### Dr. Fletcher's Fungus.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 2nd Dr. James Fletcher asks about a ball-like fungus, specimens of which he has had sent to him from time to time. The Doctor says the bulb is formed during one season. I have frequently seen this fungus plowed up in places where logs had been burnt and noticed that they seemed to be attached to the earth. From this I have thought that the growth started on rotting wood and continued to grow in the earth, but if this were the case, these balls would not be found on the open prairie. Will some of your readers let us know if they have found any on the prairie? That the fungus grows from year to year, I believe for the following reasons: The larger ones are deeper down in the ground and are nearly always cut in two with the plowshare, while on the other hand, the small balls are always near the surface and I think keep working into the ground. On examining a split ball I observed that near the outside the earth could plainly be seen but toward the center it was a solid mass of fungus growth.

Man.

A. A. RAWSON.

### Alfalfa the Pivot on Which Profitable Steer Feeding Turns.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your paper a few issues back, in an editorial entitled "Winter Feeding of Cattle," you suggested the wonderful possibilities along such a line that might easily be developed in the irrigated districts of southern Alberta.

I wish to sound my feeble amen to such sentiments as these. Not until we have cattle and sheep feeding in our corrals in the winter time, on our choice alfalfa hay, will the irrigation farmer of the Lethbridge district fully realize what prodigal prosperity is really in store for him.

I fully appreciate the fact that we are not ready for such conditions at the present time. To be sure the thrifty cattle and sheep on our ranges are here in plenty ready for the feeding yards. At this season of the year they have lost some of their last fall's abundance of fat so that they are not in a suitable condition to go to the block and satisfy the epicure. And it is certainly the epicure that we wish to please, for he pays the price.

No matter how good a range country is, it is always necessary to feed to be certain of an ample supply of prime meat from January to June.

As I have said it is too early to talk of feeding in the Lethbridge district, for though we have the stock we have not the hay. It is from the irrigated farms that this supply will come, for now that it has been demonstrated that we can get our three cuttings of alfalfa each season, it is only a matter of a few years until a greater portion of our irrigated farms will be seeded down to this most wonderful of all forage crops.

It is no Utopian dream, but is a statement of what there is every reason to believe will be the case, when one says that the Lethbridge district will become heavy feeding grounds within the next five or ten years.

To the casual observer it might seem preposterous to suggest extensive feeding when hay is selling at the present time in Lethbridge for from \$12 to \$15 per ton. But our irrigated district is very new and we are but just beginning to grasp our possibilities. It goes without saying that we are not going to raise grain on our farms when we can raise alfalfa which will yield a net profit per acre that will be two or three times greater than can be realized from wheat or oats.

Our alfalfa and roots are going to produce the beef and mutton that will make our district famous.

Our conditions are different from those of our neighbor across the line in Montana. He can ship his three year old steers to the corn belt to be fattened while we have not that privilege. It is up to us to feed if we wish to get the most there is out of our steers. And it is the alfalfa hay from our irrigated farms that is going to make this possible, just as has been done in all the western States from California to Colorado wherever irrigation and alfalfa are in evidence.

W. H. F.

### New Railways Welcome in Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Here and there throughout the secular press appears deep and solemn mutterings of distress over the prospect of coming railway competition from the South. Even our agricultural papers, usually sane and solid on questions of this kind, occasionally bubble over with a note of mourning which tells of the deep, dark and sinister spirit of inborn cussedness which sometimes takes possession of the railway managers of the South. They may invade our land, take our railway men upon their parental knees and tell them little stories of private car lines, of rebates, and high freight rates which in the cloistered stillness and seclusion of our Canadian West our railways have never learned. Yet, strange to say, our railway managers have nearly all come from the United States. But they learned no evil there; they passed through the fire of this vile teaching, but like the gold they were made better by refining. What a travesty! What a palpable exhibition of gullibility masquerading under the guise of patriotism. Some one has cruelly said that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, more frequently it is the first resort of small minds, void of sound reasoning power and ignorant of economic truth.

Our Canadian railways have important connections in the United States. They have in that way increased our trade with the neighboring country to the benefit of all concerned. We have already learned the advantages of competition in securing improved service. There are to-day thousands of square miles of territory in which production is stifled from lack of railway facilities. A broad spirit of true patriotism demands the opening up of these lands. Welcome competition, welcome the Great Northern. May it come soon and help greatly in the upbuilding of our undeveloped country.

Calgary, Alta.

L. E. C.

### No Premium Needed.

I am proud to be a subscriber to your valuable paper. I am cutting useful articles out of nearly every issue and pasting them in a book for reference. The Farmer's Advocate need not give premiums to obtain orders, the information it contains is good value without them.

Loon Creek, Sask.

L. MARTIN.

### Legislative Notes.

The Legislature of the Province of Alberta has decided to bonus the sugar beet industry. The Premier a few days ago, gave notice of a bill to that effect. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be given in five years. This sum will go to the farmers and will be based on the amount of saccharine matter in the beets. The industry is growing rapidly in the south and under the added stimulus of a bounty should make still greater progress in the future.

\* \* \*

Alberta has also decided to tax railways and make them bear at least a small share of the burdens of the country. Canada is extremely generous to her railways. They are heavily bonused and then made free from taxation. The main line of the C. P. R. cannot be touched. Past enactments render it forever immune from the tax gatherer. A proposal was made to discriminate against the branch lines of this road and thus equalize matters. But such discrimination is hardly an act of wisdom for any government.

### On Keeping Informed.

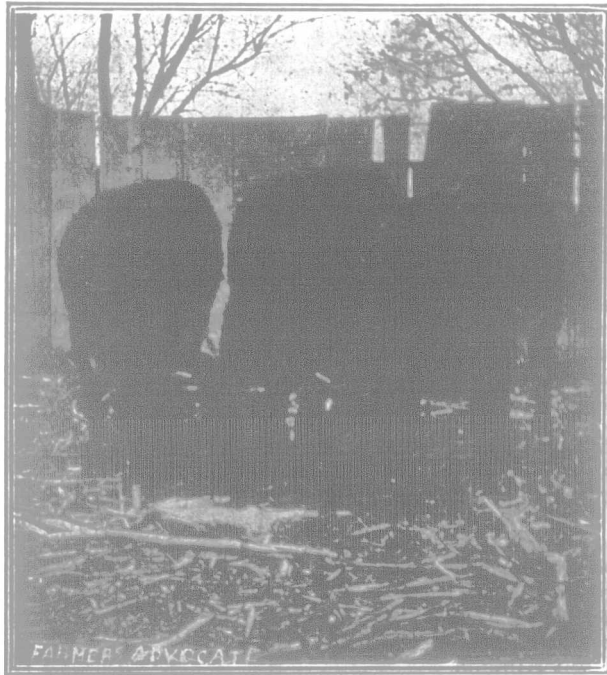
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The world to-day has little patience with the man who is not fairly well posted as to the latest events, discoveries and philosophy of his time. A pertinent question, therefore, is what constitutes being informed. Some years ago, in Manitoba, the writer overheard a conversation between a settler and the agent of an agricultural journal. The settler was an ignorant man, but the agent had struck him at a good time, for the week before there had been a murder in Winnipeg, and the whole Province was excited over it. The agent's arguments fell upon receptive ears. Yes," said the man who was being canvassed, "it's a great thing to be posted. Last week I was away threshing, and I heard them all talking about the murder. When I came home on Sunday I brought along a copy of the Telegram, and spent pretty near all day Sunday reading up about it. I got the whole story, and when I went back to work next day I was able to speak the names of pretty near all the people mixed up in it."

The passion for sensational news led to the reign of yellow journalism in the United States a few years ago. The passion, having burnt itself out, and exhausted the resources of those who were pandering to it, is now subsiding. Sensation yields predominance to history-making events, and the people, tired of scanning headlines with extravagantly concocted stories underneath, are demanding that happenings be simply and concisely told. While Canadian newspapers have never yielded to this mania as have the American sheets, even the Canadian press will respond gladly to an enlightened public intelligence which will permit them to relegate scandal to the subordinate place it should occupy. The reading public mainly determines the character of our press. What is needed is more strong men who will influence the public taste by refusing to read scandal—men who are not ashamed to admit that they do not know the particulars of the latest murder, whose fund of conversational topics is not limited to the astounding items in the last two or three days' newspapers, but who think on the deeper problems of life, read magazines in preference to newspapers, and prefer the condensed news of the metropolitan weekly or semi-weekly to the diffuse and fragmentary scraps in the dailies. That the daily will continue to hold its place, there is no doubt, for business reasons will demand it. What we need is more reflection, rather than more reading; and more reading of periodicals, rather than reading of so-called news.

There are some things that every man should be reasonably well posted on before he is entitled to be rated well-informed. He should be acquainted with modern developments in religion, particularly in his own church. He should know what is being done in educational circles and in politics. He should have a fair grasp of the latest discoveries in science and philosophy. Especially should he keep wide awake and thoroughly abreast of the times in all matters relating to his own business. If a farmer, he should take at least one first-class agricultural journal, and if he can find time to read two or three, it will be profitable employment. Such a course of reading, continued for years, broadens and deepens the intellect, whereas habitual scanning of the daily paper exclusively, especially the local daily, leads to superficiality. The best reading is none too good to nurture the intellect, and the more one cultivates a taste for it, the more pleasure and benefit he derives.

PEDAGOGUE.



A TRIO OF YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

To be Sold June 1st at John G. Barron's.

### Valuable Hints on Farm Practice.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This has been a very fine spring for getting in the wheat, very cool for the teams, and the land in such splendid condition for working. On a piece of my land I have burnt off the stubble and disced it and sown on that. The land was new, first crop last year, and very rich and loamy. I have had no previous experience of this and I am anxious as to results. I am sowing a mixture of clover and timothy this year on some land that would otherwise be fallow so I am putting in the grass seeds and some oats in lieu of summer fallowing, and so have a crop all the time. I will leave it for three years in grass. I did this with rye and timothy three years ago and I find that it cleans the land and enriches it so much.

We have put out a number of young trees, maples and pyrus baccata and some plum trees. Cultivation is what is needed to succeed with trees. Perhaps it has attracted your notice this spring, the severe prevalence of distemper amongst horses, just in spring work. No doubt it has come with imported horses from the east or south. I think some measures are necessary to help to check this in future as it is so infectious and causes a loss to the farmer that he cannot recover in loss of time in working and, in some cases, loss of horses.

I must not trespass on your space, but want to say: "Keep the harrow going boys, on your land and don't be afraid it will injure your growing crop."

"BRANDONITE."

Stock raising is like all other lines of business, it is impossible to go in for the high markets and drop out to avoid the low markets and show profits in cash, a contented mind or an enriched farm.

**The New System of Weights and Measures.**

The department of Inland Revenue of the Dominion Government has engaged Prof. McLennan of Toronto University to deliver a series of lectures all over the country setting forth the value of the metric system of weights and measures. The object in advocating the metric system is to establish among civilized nations a uniform standard for measuring and weighing goods. Everyone who has attempted to reduce a weight expressed in stones to pounds can gather some idea of the advantage, to commercial nations, a uniform system of weight would be. Certainly any common standard would be better than the arrangement which now exists of having a different standard for people speaking different languages, but the advocates of the metric system go farther and propose to make universal the simplest possible standard. In this system all weights and measures are the multiple of the unit by ten, just as our system of currency is a decimal system and is as simple as can be. The metric system is not new, it was devised in 1793 by two eminent French mathematicians and scientists and has since been adopted in forty-three different countries of the world.

The standard unit of length is taken as one ten millionth part of a quadrant of the earth's meridian and this is called a metre and all other measures of length are multiples of this unit. The metre is about one tenth longer than a yard, the decimetre is one tenth of a metre and a centimetre one one hundredth of a metre. For greater distances the Greek prefixes decametre ten metres, hectometre one hundred metres, kilometre one thousand metres.

For the purpose of bulk measurements and weights the unit is a cubic centimetre of water at a given temperature and atmospheric pressure. This weight is a kilogram and multiples of this mass have prefixes denoting tens and hundreds.

It will thus be seen that the metric system is as much an improvement over our system of weights and measures as our coinage system is over the English.

Prof. McLennan has delivered several lectures upon this subject and unanimous resolutions favoring its adoption have been passed. Naturally the system is in greatest favor with those doing international trade, but all classes welcome it on account of its simplicity.

The oil struck at Manitou has been declared by an expert to be of the finest quality.

Morris, Man., is going in for municipal ownership, and will shortly install a municipal acetylene gas plant at a cost of \$7,000.

The homestead entries granted at Ottawa during the month of April this year were nearly twice the number granted during the same month of 1905.

The Alberta Pacific Elevator Company which has just been granted a charter, proposes to erect a number of elevators at Calgary and other Alberta points from which wheat will be shipped direct to Hong-Kong.

**EVENTS OF THE WORLD.**

**CANADIAN**

Highwaymen held up a west-bound passenger express near Kamloops. They managed to search the mail car but not the express.

The Alberta Legislature has prorogued for this session. Seventy-seven bills were passed during the session exclusive of the supply bills.

Jacob Y. Shantz of Berlin, Ont., has just celebrated his 84th birthday. He is the founder of the town of Didsbury, Alta., and was also instrumental in establishing the colony of Russian Mennonites in Manitoba many years ago.

The provincial architect has prepared plans for the new capital buildings at Edmonton, Alta., which, if accepted, will give a handsome stone building 293 feet long and with a dome 113 feet high. The cost will be not less than \$400,000.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

Mount Hecla, Iceland's volcano is said to be in eruption.

A Socialist mob has complete control at Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

The offer of \$100,000 which was made by the Canadian to the American government and refused, has been made directly to the San Francisco authorities and thankfully accepted.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived safely in England after a six months' tour of India.

The Sultan has asked that the dispute between England and Turkey regarding the boundary line in the Sinai Peninsula be referred to the Hague Tribunal. Britain does not see eye to eye with the Sultan in this matter, and to give point to her demands has stationed a fleet of twenty-one warships at Piraeus, a port of Greece, to be ready for any emergency.

**Things to Remember.**

- Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Horse and Fat Stock Show..... May 16-18
  - Winnipeg Horse Show..... May 23-25
  - Provincial Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Winnipeg..... May 30
  - Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorns Sale, June 1
  - A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford, Man., Herefords " June 5
  - R. McLennan, Holmfild, Man., Shorthorns " June 7
  - Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Sale..... June 13
  - Edmonton Show..... June 29-July 1
  - Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary..... July 10-12
  - N. W. A. A. Association, Neepawa..... July 4-6
  - Springfield..... July 11
  - Hartney..... July 17
  - Minnedosa..... July 19-20
  - Winnipeg Industrial..... July 23-28
  - W. A. A. Ass'n, Brandon..... July 31-Aug. 3
  - Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2-6
- Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date.

**MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.**

- Emerson..... July 9-10
- St. Pierre..... July 11
- Morris..... July 13
- Carman..... July 16-17
- Cypress River..... July 18
- Wawanesa..... July 19
- Swan Lake..... July 20
- Melita..... July 17-18
- Deloraine..... July 18-19
- Cartwright..... July 19-20
- Virde..... July 16-17
- Oak Lake..... July 18
- Carberry..... July 19
- Portage la Prairie..... July 20
- Gladstone..... July 20
- Birtle..... Aug. 7
- Strathclair..... Aug. 8
- Oak River..... Aug. 9
- Hamiota..... Aug. 14
- Dauphin..... Aug. 14
- Swan River..... Aug. 16
- Souris..... Aug. 6-7
- Manitou..... Aug. 9-10
- Woodlands..... Sept. 28
- St. Francois Xavier..... Oct. 2
- Stonewall..... Oct. 3
- St. Jean..... Oct. 2
- Beausejour..... Oct. 3-4
- Plumas..... Oct. 3
- Gilbert Plains..... Oct. 5
- Macgregor..... Oct. 3
- Russell..... Oct. 5
- Meadow Lea..... Oct. 10
- Headingly..... Oct. 23
- Harding..... Oct. 25

**SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.**

- Indian Head..... July 12-13
- Churchbridge..... July 17
- Saltcoats..... July 18
- Yorkton..... July 19-20
- S. Qu'Appelle..... August 2-3
- Moosomin..... August 7
- Wolseley..... August 8
- Wapella..... August 9
- Sintaluta..... August 10
- Ft. Qu'Appelle..... August 14
- Fairmeade..... August 15
- Grenfell..... August 16
- Stoughton..... August 2
- Creelman..... August 3
- Moose Jaw..... August 7-8
- Regina..... August 8, 9-10
- Prince Albert..... August 14-15
- Alameda..... August 7
- Carnduff..... August 8
- Gainsboro..... August 9
- Carlyle..... August 10
- Kinistino..... September 21
- Duck Lake..... September 28
- Saskatoon..... October 2-3
- Rosthern..... October 4-5
- Lloydminster..... October 11
- Battleford..... October 9
- North Battleford..... October 12
- Broadview..... September 25
- Maple Creek..... September 27
- Estevan..... September 28

**Neepawa to have a Pork Packing Plant.**

The movement on foot to establish a pork packing plant in the above prosperous Manitoba town should prove advantageous to the farmers in the north western part of the province and north eastern Saskatchewan. As an adjunct to dairying, pig raising is profitable and ensures the maintenance of soil fertility. At present there are pork packing establishments at Winnipeg (2), Regina (1), Calgary (1) and the location of another at such a convenient railroad center should stimulate the hog raising industry; the home market is a big one, and packers all complain of shortage of hogs.

Railroad construction and the opening up of new territory will make horses so scarce that we will excuse the man who puts the harness on the clothes horse. You may be late starting to prepare for the demand but that is no reason why you should not start at all.

**Abortion and Ergotted Rye Grass.**

**EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

I read with much interest your short article in No. 707 re abortion of mares, as in the Balgonie district this year at least 75 per cent. of all mares slipped their colts. This matter is becoming very serious and I think should be discussed very freely in your paper. I first blamed the smutty straw, and I think in some cases it badly affected cattle and horses, but I also think that ergot will be the more general cause, for I know that ergot has been very plentiful of late on the wild grasses. I only doubt if growing tame grasses will be a remedy for it, at least some of them, as for instance rye grass, are very much subjected to ergot, as I know from my experience in the Old Country. I do not know if timothy is subjected to it, but some of the farmers in the Old Country claim so too. I never noticed ergot on timothy, but as the latter grass is not doing so well in the West as other tame grasses, for instance bromé grass, it would be of great importance for the farmers of the West, more especially for those in districts where ergot has been plentiful of late, to know if bromé grass is not also subjected to ergot. Would you kindly trace up this very important question?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

**MARKETS**

The settlement of the longshoremen strike has set grain boats running to Buffalo in motion again. Nothing unusual, however transpires in the trade and the conjectures as to future prices are about as contradictory as could well be. In the local market 1 Nor. is 79½; 2 Nor. 77½; 3 Nor. 76½; July is 80½ and Sept. 77½. In Duluth, May is 82½ and July 81½.

OATS—No. 1 white.....	37		
No. 2 white.....	36½		
Feed oats.....	35		
BARLEY—Malting barley.....	42		
No. 3.....	40		
No. 4.....	36		
FLAX.....	1 10		
HAY, per ton (cars on track),			
Winnipeg.....	5 50	@	6 50
Loose loads.....	7 00	@	7 50
MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran.....	15 50		
Shorts.....	16 50		
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oats and barley.....	21 00		
Barley.....	18 00		
Oats.....	27 00		
BUTTER—			
Creamery bricks.....	25	@	26
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Tubs, choicest.....	18	@	19
Fresh-made prints.....	19	@	20
Second grade, round lots.....	14	@	15
CHEESE—			
New Ontario.....	13½		
Ontario (old).....	15½		
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg			
cases returnable.....	14½	@	15
POULTRY—			
Chickens, f.o.b., Winnipeg.....	12		
Good fowl, f.o.b., Winnipeg.....	10		
LIVE STOCK—			
(Off cars, Winnipeg.)			
Steers, tops.....	3½	@	4½
Heifers and cows.....	2½	@	4½
Bulls.....	1½	@	2½
Veal calves.....	4	@	4½
Sheep.....	6	@	7
Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.....	7½	@	
Hogs, 250 and over.....	7	@	
Rough, 250 and over.....	6½	@	
Light, under 100 lbs.....	6½	@	
Stags.....	3	@	3½

**MONTREAL.**

Hogs, 7.60 to 7.75. There were no choice cattle, fine being 5 to 5.25; good 4.50 to 5; medium 3.75 to 4.50.

**CHICAGO.**

Cattle—Market steady to 10c. lower; beefs \$4.10 to \$6.20; stockers and feeders \$2.90 to \$5; Texans \$3.90 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers \$6.25 to \$6.50; good heavy \$6.40 to \$6.50; rough heavy \$6.10 to \$6.20; light \$6.20 to \$6.45; pigs \$5.75 to \$6.30; bulk of sales \$6.40 to \$6.45.

Ten dollars for a single horse cultivator or scuffer, will be found to be a good investment during the 'weeds growing time.' Keep it moving in the corn, rape or root patch, and before you unhitch from it at the implement or driving shed, run it up and down between the raspberries and rows of small fruit bushes. If there is not room between the rows, make room.

The summer sales of live stock should draw the crowds, better average stuff never was offered to Western farmers before.



# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### THE STEEL KING'S VISIT TO CANADA.

Andrew Carnegie's interest in education has been again manifested during his visit to Canada, by his gift to Oshawa of \$12,000 for a public library, and by a large donation to Victoria University. At Ottawa he presided at the formal opening of the new Carnegie public library.

During this his first visit to Canada he has been entertained in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and in each city has delivered an address before the club which entertained him. Those who expected the great millionaire to talk about his own or other people's money were disappointed. His theme, with slight variations, before all his audiences, was the union of the Anglo-Saxon race and the establishing through that union of a world wide peace.

"I am not a British imperialist but a race imperialist," he said after foretelling the final consolidation of European Kingdoms. "Britain will be alien in Europe, and compelled to look to her children across the Atlantic. She will not look in vain. With outstretched arms America and Canada will welcome their mother, and as the sun once shone upon a united English-speaking people, so it will do again."

Commenting upon the position he occupied among Canadians as a Scotchman by birth and an American by citizenship, he said: "It matters little to me where one of my race is born, or under what flag he marches, Union Jack or Stars and Stripes. I have only one test as to his nationality:

If Shakespeare's tongue be spoken there,  
And songs of Burns be in the air.

Carnegie believes that to Canada will be given the honor of uniting England and the United States in such a bond that it would be simply an impossibility for the two nations to ever be at war with one another. "I bespeak this destiny (race imperialism) as alone worthy of my native land, the mother surrounded by her devoted children—the giant child, her first-born, and Canada, the younger but still more devoted daughter—uniting in their efforts to lessen in some part the unpayable debt which all English-speaking men must ever owe to the sceptered isle, the old home of our race, our Motherland, God bless her."

### LORD TENNYSON.

Alfred Tennyson was born August 6th, 1809, in Lincolnshire. His father was rector of Somersby, and in a family of twelve sons and daughters, three of the sons showed poetic power of a very high order. The old rectory was veritably "a nest of singing birds," but the sweetest note belonged to Alfred, the youngest of the three. He was artist, poet and musician in one. No other English poet has given us such beautiful word pictures, such musical versification and such ennobling thought. As an illustration of the first two qualities of his poetry read this bit of "The Lotos-Eaters."

"There is sweet music here that softer falls  
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,  
Or night dews on still waters between  
The reeds,  
Or mellowed voice of wandering  
Bells,  
Or shadowy granite, in a gleaming  
Pass;

Music that gentler on the spirit lies  
Than tired eyelids on tired eyes;  
Music that brings sweet sleep down  
From the blissful skies.  
Here are cool mosses deep,  
And through the moss the ivies creep  
And in the stream the long-leaved  
flowers weep,  
And from the craggy ledge the poppy  
hangs in sleep."

Perhaps the best example of the high and noble thought that proves him the true poet is the last poem which he wrote,—the last but perhaps the best known and loved of all his work; for the sweet serenity and confidence with which the poet views the setting of his life's sun is what we all yearn to feel when our time shall come to cross the bar:

"Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be no moaning of the  
bar,  
When I put out to sea,



TENNYSON.

But such a tide as moving seems  
asleep,  
Too full for sound or foam,  
When that which drew from out the  
boundless deep  
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,  
And after that the dark!  
And may there be no sadness of fare-  
well,  
When I embark;

For tho' from out the bourne of Time  
and Place  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar."

In bright contrast to so many of our poets who, because of their gift of clothing ideas in beautiful garb, are forgiven for the embodying of evil and unclean thoughts in the purple and fine linen of musical English, stands Tennyson, who never wrote an impure line, but ever voices the deepest reverence and love for purity and uprightness of life. Like his own Sir Galahad "his heart was pure"; out of his heart his mouth spoke the pure passion of a poetic nature. His home life was an

ideally happy one. For over forty years he found a true helpmeet in Emily Selwood whom he had loved in his boyhood, and for whom his love and reverence increased through their years of wedded life. Many of his poems contain references to her, and the last which speaks of her was written for her seventy seventh birthday:

There on the top of the down,  
The wild heather round me and over me  
June's high blue,  
When I looked at the bracken so bright  
and the heather so brown,  
I thought to myself I would offer this  
book to you,  
This, and my love together,  
To you that are seventy-seven  
With a faith as clear as the heights of  
the June-blue heaven,  
And a fancy as summer-new  
As the green of the bracken amid the  
gloom of the heather.

His greatest work is "In Memoriam"—the fruit of a bitter loss. Professor Palgrave has spoken of "In Memoriam" as "that elegiac treasury in which the poet has stored the grief and meditation of many years." The work was begun directly after the death of his beloved friend, Arthur Hallam, in 1833, but was added to little by little through the succeeding years until it was published in 1850. It has helped many a soul in time of conflict and doubt, but no one owes more to it than does the poet himself. He "built up all his sorrow with his song," and was himself built up and broadened and deepened by it, though in all the years he never forgot his friend—"that friend of mine who lives with God" he calls him nearly twenty years after death had separated them.

Next to "In Memoriam" comes the "Idylls of the King" in which King Arthur gathers his knights to the Round Table and pledges them to pure life and noble deeds against the evil world around them.

The "Princess" appearing in 1847, was almost the first sympathetic note sounded for the higher education of women. The worthiness of the desire for a broader outlook is upheld by Tennyson, but the warning comes with the sympathy, that mere intellectual development leads to hardness, that the heart and hand must be trained as well as the mind to make the "perfect woman nobly planned".

"For woman is not undeveloped man,  
But diverse: could we make her as the  
man

Sweet Love were slain: his dearest  
bond is this,  
Not like to like, but like in difference.  
Yet in the long years liker must they  
grow;  
The man be more of woman, she of  
man;  
He gain in sweetness and in moral  
height,  
Nor lose the wrestling thews that  
throw the world;  
She mental breadth, nor fail in child-  
ward care.  
Nor lose the childlike in the larger  
mind;  
Till at the last she set herself to map,  
Like perfect music unto noble words."

Among his shorter poems there are many exquisitely beautiful things, the songs from "The Princess", "St. Agnes' Eve," "Sir Galahad," "The Gardener's Daughter," "The Lady of Shalott," "The Revenge," and "Break, Break, Break". His plays, which include "The Promise of May", "The Cup," "Queen Mary", "Harold", "Becket", "The Falcon", are not so well known as his poems, with the exception of "Becket", which was a favorite character of the late Sir Henry Irving upon the stage.

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The New York Board of Education will test the simplified method of spelling English as recommended by Carnegie.

According to the Post Office Department 32,000 rural delivery routes are in operation in the United States at a cost per year of about \$25,000,000.

A silver cup weighing two and a quarter pounds and holding a pint was found by a clam digger on the eastern English coast. When polished it was found to be handsomely chased and the date 1162 was found upon it. It is believed to be a part of the royal treasure lost by King John when crossing the Wash.

According to *The Orient Correspondent*, a document has been found in the library of the Order of Lazarus at Rome, which, if genuine, will cause a sensation in the religious world. This is nothing less than a letter to Caesar from Publius Lentulus, an official under Pilate, in which he gives a detailed account of the appearance and actions of Christ.

The owner of "Bleak House" at Broadstairs has affixed to the outer wall of his residence a memorial to Charles Dickens. It is a granite tablet bearing a striking bronze bust of the great novelist, encircled by a wreath bound by ribands, upon which are inscribed the names of Dickens' most noted works, viz., "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Dombey & Son," and "Little Dorrit." Although it is popularly believed that Dickens resided at Bleak House when he wrote the book of that name, it is nevertheless a fact that not a line of "Bleak House" was written in the "tall house near the coastguards' station," formerly known as Fort House, although a good deal of "David Copperfield" was.

Mr. A. J. Holmes, of Keewatin, Ont., has three exceedingly valuable bibles. One is estimated to possess an actual cash value of at least \$500. It was printed in 1695 by the deputies (working printers) of Christopher Barker, and was apparently purchased soon after by one of Mr. Holmes' ancestors. The title page bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth and shows that the translation was made by Beza, and the printing done in London, England. The type used is the old English Black letter, and the printing shows the absence of the u's and j's, those letters having been introduced since the above mentioned year. The book is fairly well preserved, although the paper is yellow with age. It is certainly a rare specimen in early book production, and is as it deserves to be, highly prized by its present possessor. The entries on the fly leaf of this book show the Holmes' family history back to 1698. The second bible is of nearly equal value, showing that it was printed in 1615, by Robert Barker, evidently a son of the man who printed the one first mentioned. It also is printed with the black letter and bears the marks of its age. The third bible bears the year 1772, and was printed by John Baskerville with old style Roman type. In it the long "f" is used in place of the modern "s". This book also possesses more than ordinary value on account of its age.—*Enterprise*.

## WAR NOT THE ONLY CRIME.

Mr. Carnegie in addressing Canadians during his recent visit to this country said that the foulest stain upon civilization is the killing of men in battle. He spoke in strong terms of the crime of war and the blessing of peace. But all wars are not waged by one nation against another, and there are as foul crimes as that which deprives a man of life. Throughout all the civilized world the industrial war goes on unceasingly. The love of gain and the attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to gratify it is rampant and as destructive of true development as ever cannon or torpedo. Bribery and corruption, graft in all its thousand forms, strikes and riots are all outgrowths of the great war going on within each nation and staining each with the deepest dishonor. It is a crime against civilization that men and women and little children should go unfed, unclothed, unsheltered and untaught.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the Poems of Bret Harte.)

Serene, indifferent to Fate,  
Thou sittest at the Western Gate;

Upon thy heights so lately won  
Still slant the banners of the sun:

Thou seest the white seas strike their  
tents,  
O Warder of two Continents!

And scornful of the peace that flies  
Thy angry winds and sullen skies,

Thou drawest all things, small or great,  
To thee, beside the Western Gate.

\* \* \* \* \*

O lion's whelp, that hidest fast  
In jungle growth of spire and mast,

I know thy cunning and thy greed,  
Thy hard high lust and wilful deed,

And all thy glory loves to tell  
Of specious gifts material.

Drop down, O fleecy Fog, and hide  
Her sceptic sneer, and all her pride!

Wrap her, O Fog, in gown and hood  
Of her Franciscan Brotherhood.

Hide me her faults, her sin and blame;  
With thy gray mantle cloak her shame!

So shall she, cowed, sit and pray  
Till morning bears her sins away.

Then rise, O fleecy Fog, and raise  
The glory of her coming days;

Be as the cloud that flecks the seas  
Above her smoky argosies.

When forms familiar shall give place  
To stranger speech and newer face;

When all her throes and anxious fears  
Lie hushed in the repose of years;

When art shall raise and Culture lift  
The sensual joys and meaner thrift,

And all fulfilled the vision, we  
Who watch and wait shall never see—

Who, in the morning of her race,  
Toiled fair or meanly in our place—

But, yielding to the common lot  
Lie unrecorded and forgot.

## THE FALL OF THE RESTORER.

John Alexander Dowie has discovered in a painful manner that the twentieth century does not stand for autocratic rule even when the ruler claims to be the direct representative of God Himself. Yet the success of his enterprise speaks volumes for the cleverness and shrewdness of his intellect and for the wonderful magnetic influence he had over his fellows. For the last six years, ever since his establishment of Zion City, he has held his hundreds of followers under a system of absolute theocracy with himself as supreme dictator. The foundation of Zion City was an industrial one, and many factories for the making of lace, candy, boxes and other articles were established. Every one was busy and every one was well housed, but every factory, every house

and every acre of land were held in Dowie's name.

But such tremendous success is calculated to unbalance any human being, and, whatever the motives of this man at the beginning, the continued triumph wrought in him a great and mighty vanity which was his undoing. His dignity became arrogance, his rule oppression, and the final blow to his people's credulity came when his boasts failed of fulfillment and financial losses followed.

A desire to repair his broken health took him to Mexico last year and with the subduing influence of his presence removed the inhabitants of Zion waxed bolder, and during his absence his power was transferred to the hands of another and his claim to be "Elijah the Restorer" repudiated. Now, he has returned, determined to win back by force, if necessary, his position as head of Zion City; but the people have lost faith in him, few attend his meetings or pay him any respect; even his wife and son have turned against him, and he is left alone with his broken health and his broken spirit. He can say in the words which Shakespeare put into the great Cardinal's mouth:

"Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,

And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:

The third day, comes a frost, a killing frost;

And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely

His greatness is a-ripening—nips his root,

And then he falls, as I do. I have ventur'd

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,

This many summers in a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride

At length broke under me; and now has left me

Wearied, and old with service, to the mercy

Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me."

## THE INFLUENCE OF MIND OVER MATTER.

In the opinion of a large number of people Christian Science presents little of Christianity and less of science. Whether that judgment be true or false is not for discussion here, but one principle of the belief adopted by the adherents of Christian Science is founded on good sound every-day common sense, that is, never to talk of diseases and as far as possible never to think of them. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate the blessed relief of going into a home where no one bores you with a list of the family's pet ailments and maladies, or sickens you with minute details of this one's symptoms or that one's operation, and where you are not called upon to accept with outward thanks and inward rebellion recommendations of some "sure" remedy or treatment "that would be the very thing for your system." You have cheerful bright conversation on healthy topics, instead of horrors which all your discussion will not relieve a particle.

Half the sales of patent medicines are due to the suggestion of the advertisers, who cover such a wide range of pains and aches in their list of symptoms, that he must be a healthy man in both mind and body, who, perusing the list in an idle moment, does not light upon one or more of the number that have invaded his system; and he straightway sees himself smitten with some horrible disease from which nothing but Dr. Smooth's Lightning Kill-a-germ can save him. So he spends his good money for some nauseous decoction that is either worthless or hurtful, when all he needs is a little more exercise, or a little less work, a change of scene or of diet, and a mind that refuses to worry unduly over his body. Dame Nature, given a fair chance, will be to him both doctor and nurse, and instead of suing him for damages to an outraged stomach will hand him a cheque on the Bank of Happiness and Good Health.

## THE QUIET HOUR

## THE IMPORTANCE OF KINDNESS.

And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.—St. Matt. xxv. : 40.

Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me.—St. Matt. xxv. : 45.

"True worth is in being, not seeming,

In doing each day that goes by,  
Some little good, not in the dreaming

Of great things to do, by-and-by.

For whatever men say in their blindness,

And in spite of the fancies of youth,  
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,

And nothing so royal as truth."

We are all inclined to look over the fence for grander work to do than we see within our reach; but, whatever our dreams of future service may be—and those who have no longing to do great and noble deeds are not likely ever to achieve them—let us be very careful not to pass by as of little importance, the daily opportunities of kindness. It is folly to congratulate ourselves that we are "no worse than our neighbors," as if the only thing to be considered were our negative virtue—if there be such a thing. We shall be judged for what we are, instead of being acquitted because we are not murderers, thieves or liars. In that respect the Last Judgment will be different from the judgment of an earthly assize. Our Lord has given us one vivid picture of that great Day when all the souls of men shall give account for their deeds, and shall be judged according to what they have done or left undone. Without any hesitation, He divides all mankind into two classes—called the sheep and the goats. How does He distinguish between the two? Does He say that the souls on the left hand have lived lives of reckless wickedness, while those on the right have been moral and respectable? If you read carefully the account given in St. Matt. xxv. : 31-46, you will see that one difference, and only one, is mentioned as the final clause for reward or punishment. Those on the right hand have been actively and persistently kind to the "least" of Christ's brethren—those who could not be expected to make them any return—while those on the left, though they may have gone regularly to church and been severely moral, have allowed countless opportunities of kindness to these "least" of Christ's brethren, and their own brethren, to slip by them.

"And these," it is sternly said, "shall go away into everlasting punishment." A terrible retribution for a small offence, we may, perhaps, think, but then we shall not be judging but judged,—on which side of the King shall we stand? Will He say to us: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked, and ye clothed Me: I was sick, and ye visited Me: I was in prison, and ye came unto Me." Or will He say that when He—in the person of the least of His brethren—was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick or in prison, we made no effort to help him? The judgment lies in our own hands now, which side do we intend—God helping us—to stand on?

We know perfectly well that no excuse can be made. It will be of no use to plead that we would gladly have done all these things, if we had been rich enough, or had had time. Our Lord has told us plainly that a poor widow gave "more" than all the rich people who cast their gifts into God's Treasury. He has said that even a cup of cold water will be an acceptable gift, and that a man will be accepted according to that he "hath," and not according to that he "hath not." The poor will probably be found to have given a great deal better gifts than the rich. As for the tremendous importance of kindness, there are several parables intended to teach that. There is the story of the

rich man Lazarus. In that parable, there is no hint given that the rich man was punished for anything whatever except selfish disregard of another's needs. He was not unkind—except in a negative fashion—but he simply let the chance of being kind drift past him day after day. He lived for selfish enjoyment alone. Let us be very careful that we do not follow his example. Then we have the beautiful picture of the Good Samaritan, who seems to set before us Christ Himself. He was kind, very kind, to the wounded stranger who needed help and who was lying right in his path. The priest and the Levite may have gone on their way, thinking of the importance of the service at the Temple towards which they were hastening. They may have tried to satisfy their consciences by saying that the Temple service was too important to be hindered in any way, and that they had no time to loiter.

Why is it that so much stress is laid on active kindness? Surely it is because kindness is the outward sign of Love. Love is the great and important thing, without which deeds of kindness will be worthless in the sight of God and men.

"It is not the deed we do,  
Though the deed be never so fair,  
But the love that the dear Lord  
looketh for,  
Hidden with lowly care  
In the heart of the deed so fair,  
The love is the priceless thing,  
The treasure our treasures must hold,  
Or ever the Lord will take the gift,  
Or tell the worth of the gold,  
By the love that cannot be told.  
Behold us, the rich and the poor,  
Dear Lord, in Thy service draw near,  
One consecrateth a precious coin,  
One droppeth only a tear;  
Look, Master, the love is here!"

If good works are performed in a cold hard spirit, with the intention of trying to win an eternal reward or satisfy a hard Master, they certainly will not satisfy Him. Love is the fruit of the Spirit, and fruit grows from the inside, it is not hung on to the branches like oranges on a Christmas-tree. Men may possibly be deceived by outside kindness which has no root in the heart, but God is never deceived. He will not judge our deeds as they appear in the sight of man, but as they really are in His sight. "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." Gifts offered to be seen of men will receive "no reward" from God! How much money is given away for the sake of display? When a subscription list is taken around we ask, "how much are other people giving?" and our contributions are graded accordingly. We give, sometimes at least, not as an offering to God, but rather because we don't want to be thought less generous than our neighbors. It is not only what we do, but why we do it that must be considered, if we aspire to please our God.

Some clever person has given instructions as to the best way of dropping money into the contribution-plate at church. He says: "If you feel particularly mean, and have only a penny to bestow, you must keep it well covered in your hand, and when the plate is under your nose, you must, with a quick, nervous motion, let your mite fall so that it shall escape observation. Second, if you have a quarter, or any other silver coin of a considerable size to you, hold it in plain sight between your forefingers, and when you deposit it, let it drop from a lofty elevation, so that it may make a musical jingle when it reaches its destination. Thirdly, if you contemplate offering a bill, you must not take the money out of your pocket until the happy time comes, when your neighbor can best see your unparalleled generosity. The moment the collector appears at the pew is the time when you must fumble your money, and then having methodically unfolded the bill, and put on your eye-glasses to ascertain denomination, you may slowly place it on the plate."

What a pity it seems that after all one's care to carry out such a sarcastic set of rules, the gift should not be accepted by the One to whom it is offered? He will gladly accept any real kindness, no matter how small it may be, but such a seeking of applause from men as is described in the three rules given above, is not kindness at all. If we find ourselves giving in any such spirit as that, let us ask earnestly for forgiveness and for God's great gift of Love, then let us try again to really present our gifts to Him. He will bear with our failures very patiently, and help us to purify our motives and really consecrate our gifts, if only we are making earnest and prayerful efforts in the right direction. Saints are not made in a day, nor even perfected in a lifetime. We have all eternity to grow in, so there is

no need to give up in despair, even though we can plainly see that the gold we offer is largely mixed with dross.

Though true kindness should spring from love, the habit of being actively kind has a wonderful power in the way of sowing seeds of love. Love people and you cannot help trying to be kind to them, be persistently kind to others, and you can hardly fail to learn to love them.

"Lift a little—lift a little!  
Many they who need thine aid,  
Many lying on the roadside  
'Neath misfortune's dreary shade.  
Pass not by, like priest and Levite,  
Heedless of thy fellow-man;  
But with heart and arms extended  
Be a good Samaritan."

HOPE.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### INTERESTED IN THE HAY OVEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am always interested in the "goings-on" of the Ingle Nook, but opened my eyes more than usual over the hay-oven described in April 18th issue. As soon as blessed holidays send me back to the farm for a few weeks I'm going to have a try at cooking a meal by the fireless method. I'll be sure to send you word as to the success or failure of the experiment, Dame Durden, unless Heather Bloom and Vinca and Tolerance get in ahead of me.

If any of the readers of the Ingle Nook are in doubt as to the treatment for irritated or inflamed eyes let them follow this suggestion and find relief. Peel a potato and wash it clean. Then with a spoon scrape the pulp off until enough has been scraped off to make a poultice. Let the patient lie flat on his back, lay a cotton cloth over his eyes, and on the cloth put the scraped potato to which a very little water has been added. He should then open and close his eyes as much as possible to allow the liquid to act directly upon them. Care must be taken to prevent the juice or the pulp coming into contact with any clothing as it leaves a black stain. I have heard that a poultice of rotten apples was good for inflamed eyes but can not say from experience.

BOARDER.

(Lucky Boarder, to be anticipating holidays on the farm. I do wish you the very best of luck with your experiments. Be sure to let us know the result of them, even if the others have told what happened in their cases. Thanks for the eye-treatment. I had heard of using the apples before, but the potato remedy is new to me. I have found a solution made by dissolving a teaspoon of boracic acid (the powder) in a pint of hot water very soothing to over-tired feverish eyes. The solution can be bottled when cold, a little of it poured out when needed and applied to the eyes with a little batting. Three or four times a day is not too often at first. This is good to use on a baby's eyes if they need it, or to wash out its mouth, being both healing and soothing. D. D.)

### POTATO SOUP.

Dear Dame Durden:—I enjoy your department very much. I am sending a recipe for potato soup which we like in springtime. For six persons take four large potatoes, one onion, some parsley, and salt and pepper to taste. Slice the vegetables, chop the parsley, and put all in a stew-pan with a quantity of water sufficient to allow dumplings, to be added. Cook until the vegetables are quite soft. To make the dumplings, take three or four eggs, beat them well and add flour, with baking powder, to make a stiff dough. Drop into the soup with a spoon. Fry small bits of ham and pour over all just before serving. This is handy for a quick dinner. I was going to put in a recipe for chocolate roll, but will do so another time. SPRINGTIME

(Springtime is always welcome everywhere. Thanks for the recipe. That

last sentence has a promising sound. Let that "other time" come soon, will you?)

### ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Corn Cake.—Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter. Beat into the butter one cup of sugar, the yolks of three one cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, and, alternately, two cups of milk and two cups each of corn meal and white flour, sifted with one level teaspoon of soda and three level teaspoons of cream of tartar. Lastly beat in the whites of three eggs which have been previously beaten stiff. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

Apricot Dessert.—Stew gently half a dozen canned apricots or peaches with a little sugar. Lay each apricot on a square of sponge cake, surround it by whipped cream being careful to keep the cream on the square of cake. Place the squares carefully on a pretty dish. If whipped cream is not available, beat to a stiff froth the whites of two eggs with a scant cup of castor sugar and flavor with vanilla.

Potato Omelet.—Three eggs, whose whites and yolks have been beaten separately; one large cup of mashed potato; one scant teaspoon of salt; one heaping teaspoon flour; one-half teacup of milk; a tiny onion chopped fine, or chopped parsley or a little lemon juice may be used as flavoring. Heat and butter a large saucepan and pour the mixture into it. Brown lightly and serve hot.

Fish Salad.—One can of salmon or an equal amount of any cold fish from which the skin and bones have been removed. Chop and mix with the fish three large boiled potatoes (cold) and the chopped whites of three eggs. Make a salad dressing of the yolks of three hard boiled eggs rubbed smooth to which has been added pepper, salt and half a teaspoon of mustard, two tablespoons cream and one gill of vinegar. Pour the dressing over the fish just before serving.

### WORTH REMEMBERING.

Half a lemon dipped in salt will clean copper boilers and brass kettles, while a little milk added to the water in which silver is washed will keep the silver bright.

Make things as easy for yourselves this summer as you can. There is plenty of hard work that must be done without doing an unnecessary thing. Instead of making pie or pudding either of which take time and strength and a hot oven, buy some packages of jelly powders of various fruit flavors and serve cool, dainty, easily-made desserts. Your husband will be sure to like them. Send to The Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg, for their free booklet, "In the Interest of Good Living"; follow its directions and so save a few minutes from cooking to rest or read or sew.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### LETTERS FROM THE BOYS.

Dear Children:—Some of you will be disappointed at not seeing your names among the winners of the competition, and if you neglected writing until near the end of the time set, it may be that your letter was among the late-comers. There were about a dozen whose letters came after the Children's Corner "copy" had gone to press. I'm sorry too. By the way, please remember, all you prize-winners, that every one who did not write a good letter (I don't call a note saying you were entering the competition and giving your name and address a letter) along with your answer, owe the Corner one now. That is fair and square I think. Don't you?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Father takes the Farmer's Advocate and I think it is very nice. We have a cow and a calf, and a lot of chickens; among the chickens we have a rooster, and I want to know what breed he is. He has a sort of red breast and a few white feathers under his wing, and a big yellow collar. He is a dark blue everywhere else and when you turn the dark blue to the light it has a green tint. He has a curved tail and a rose comb. We are going up on a homestead in about a year and a half. I go to a school called the Aberdeen School.

MAURICE BISHOP.

From the description you give, your rooster seems to be a brown leghorn but possibly not pure bred. Write to the Corner again, Maurice, both before and after you go out to the new homestead. C. D.

### WELL DONE JAMIE!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I live on a farm where you can live a happy life, I can tell you many things a boy of fifteen can do if he is not lazy. I can plow, harrow, roll, sow, drive the binder, and don't need to be watched to be told what to do if anything goes wrong. I drive from one to four horses, in fact, I have done everything that is done on the land. I sowed for my first time this spring, ninety acres with Cockshutt four-horse shoe drill. We have twelve horses and twenty three head of cattle, nine sheep, seventeen pigs and about forty hens.

JAMES RANDLE WILSON.

### A BOY WHO LIKES THE C. C.

Dear Editor:—I am a boy nine years old. My father takes the Farmer's Advocate and I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. I have been going to school fifteen months and am in the third reader. I have two sisters and one brother all older than myself. We live on the banks of the Mossey River which runs from Lake Dauphin and Lake Winnipegosis. It never freezes over even in the coldest of weather. My father keeps the Oakbrae postoffice. For pets we have three cats and a big dog. My father has a farm of 160 acres.

LORNE H. LACEY.

### A BOOK WORM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We take the Farmer's Advocate and we think it a fine paper. I hope this gets to you by the first of May. You see we live nine miles from the postoffice and we do not go very often in the busy time. I go to school and my mother teaches me. I have only one brother and no sisters. We read lots of books. I want to get Little Men to read.

EDDIE GRATTAN.

### ANOTHER FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate and I hope to see it in print. We live on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land, fourteen miles from the town of Francis and it is a long distance to have to go to town. We have five working horses and two driving horses, two dogs and a cat.

My brother takes the Farmer's Advocate and likes it very well. I like to read "Glengarry School Days" and the letters that appear in the Children's Corner.

ANDREW STEWART.

### READS THE C. C. FIRST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father subscribed for the Farmer's Advocate last January and likes it very well. We get the Farmer's Advocate every week and as soon as we get the paper I read the Children's Corner and like it well.

JAMES DEVLIN.

### ADMIRE HUGHIE.

Dear Editor:—My Papa takes the Farmer's Advocate and I like it very much, especially the Children's Corner and "Glengarry School Days". I admired Hughie's exploit with the bear. I am a little boy eleven years old on the 26th of last March. I go to a country school called Fairburne, and my school studies are: geography, spelling, history, physiology, arithmetic and reading in the fourth reader.

STUART TALBOT.

### WOULD RATHER GO TO SCHOOL.

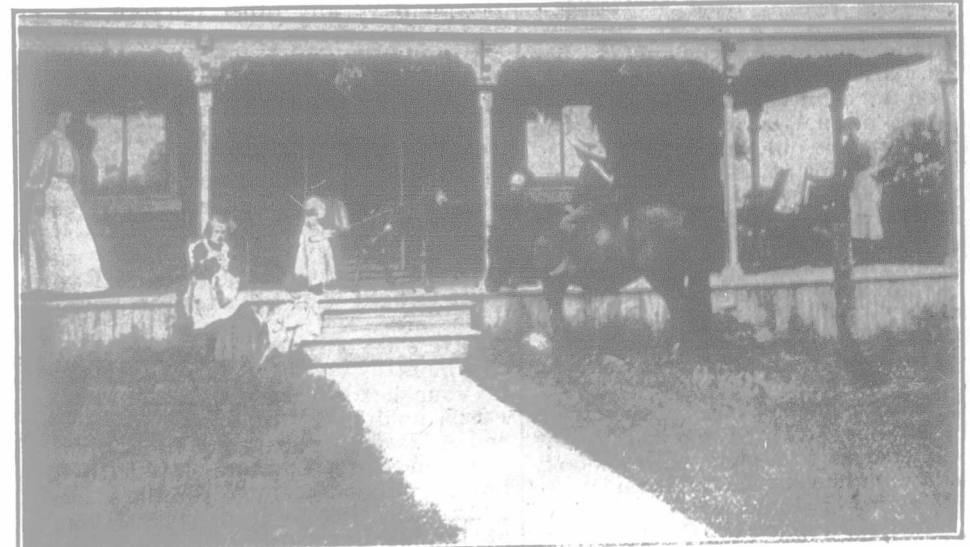
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for about three years and likes it very much. We read it all through when it comes. We get it about every Saturday. I live thirteen miles north west of Lumsden near Long Lake. It is a very pretty country here. We have no school but hope to have one soon. We have to study at home which is not so easy as going to school. I don't think.

JOHN NEWVILLE.

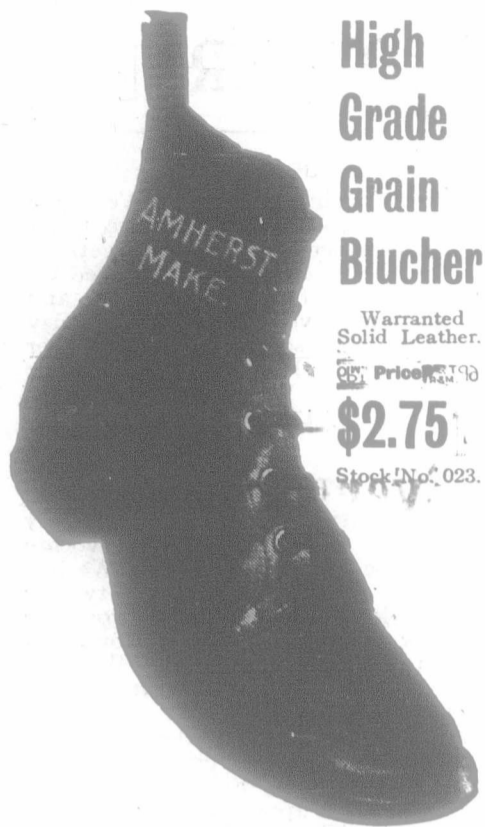
### THE FIRST LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to you yet. I would like to get it printed. We had eighteen little pigs but only twelve of them are living. We have six horses and two colts. I have a pet dog whose name is Gip.

I do not go to school much but I am in the fourth reader. I have a brother going to school in Winnipeg; he is going to write for a second class this year. I have a sister going to write for entrance and one big brother at home. (Age 12 yrs.) ROSS FITZSIMMONS.



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### TEETHING.

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EE  EE

Geronimo, the Apache chief, has gotten married for the eighth time.

"You are a brave man, Geronimo, to marry so often," a paleface said the other day to the old warrior.

"Brave? Not at all," returned Geronimo. "The fact of the matter is that an Indian is master of his own house, and marriage hasn't the terror for him that it has for a white."

"Whites and their wives!" Geronimo chuckled. "Why, I once went to a tailor's shop in Washington with a Congressman who wished to order a new suit."

"The Congressman selected the cloth, and the tailor measured him, calling out the dimensions to a clerk with a book. After the measuring the tailor said:

"Married or single, sir?"

"Married," replied the Congressman.

"One pocket concealed in lining of vest," the tailor bade the clerk."

## GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

At length, as the fury of the charge began to expend itself a little, Craven got his chance. The ball had been passed out to Dan upon the left wing of the Front forward line. At once Hughie was upon him, but Jimmie Ben following hard, with a cruel swipe at Hughie's skates, laid him flat, but not until he had succeeded in hindering to some degree Dan's escape with the ball. Before the Front captain could make use of his advantage and get clear away, the master bore down upon him like a whirlwind, hurled him clear off his feet, secured the ball, dashed up the open field, and eluding the two centers, who had been instructed to cover the goal, easily shot between the balsam trees.

For a few moments the Twentieth men went mad, for they all felt that a crisis had been passed. The failure of the Front in what had evidently been a preconcerted and very general attack was accepted as an omen of victory.

The Front men, on the other hand, were bitterly chagrined. They had come so near it, and yet had failed. Jimmie Ben was especially savage. He came down the ice toward the center, yelling defiance and threats of vengeance. "Come on here! Don't waste time. Let us at them! We'll knock them clear off the ice."

It was Dan's drop. As he was preparing to face off, the master skated up and asked the umpire for time. At once the crowd gathered round.

"What's the matter?" "What's up?" "What do you want?" came on all sides from the Front team, now thoroughly aroused and thirsting for vengeance.

"Mr. Umpire," said the master, "I want to call your attention to a bit of foul play that must not be allowed to go on"; and then he described Jimmie Ben's furious attack upon Hughie.

"It was a deliberate trip, as well as a savage swipe at a man's shins when the ball was not near."

At once Jimmie Ben gave him the lie, and throwing down his club, slammed his cap upon the ice and proceeded to execute a war-dance about it.

For a few moments there was a great uproar, and then the master's voice was heard again addressing the umpire.

"I want to know your ruling upon this, Mr. Umpire"; and somehow his voice commanded a perfect stillness. "Well," said the umpire, hesitating, "of course—if a man trips it is foul play, but—I did not see any tripping. And of course—swiping at a man's shins is not allowed, although sometimes—it can't very well be helped in a scrimmage."

"I merely want to call your attention to it," said the master. "My understanding of our arrangements, Mr. Munro," he said, addressing the Front captain, "is that we are here to play shinny. You have come up here, I believe, to win the game by playing shinny, and we are here to prevent you. If you have any other purpose, or if any of your men have any other purpose we would be glad to know it now, for we entered this game with the intention of playing straight, clean shinny."

"That's right!" called out Hee Ross; "that's what we're here for." And his answer was echoed on every side, except by Jimmie Ben, who continued to bluster and offer fight.

"O, shut your gab!" finally said Farquhar Bheg, impatiently. "If you want to fight wait till after the game is done."

"Here's your cap, Jimmie," piped a thin little voice. "You'll take cold in your head." It was little French Fusie, holding up Jimmie's cap on the end of his shabby club, and smiling with the utmost good nature, but with infinite impudence, into Jimmie's face.

At once there was a general laugh at Jimmie Ben's expense, who with a growl, seized his cap, and putting it on his head, skated off to his place.

"Now," said Hughie, calling his men together for a moment, "let us crowd them hard, and let's give the master every chance we can."

"No," said the master, "they are waiting for me. Suppose you leave Dan to me for a while. You go up and play your forward combination. They are not paying so much attention to you. Make the attack from your wing."

At the drop Dan secured the ball, and followed by Fusie, flew up the center with one of the Reds on either hand. Immediately the master crossed to meet him, checked him hard, and gave Fusie a chance, who, seizing the ball, passed far up to Hughie on the right.

Immediately the Twentieth forward line rushed, and by a beautiful bit of combined play, brought the ball directly before the Front goal, when Don, holding it for a moment till Hughie charged in upon Farquhar Bheg, shot, and scored.

The result of their combination at once inspired the Twentieth team with fresh confidence, and proved most disconcerting to their opponents.

"That's the game, boys," said the master, delightedly. "Keep your heads and play your positions." And so well did the forward line respond that for the next ten minutes the game was reduced to a series of attacks upon the Front goal, and had it not been for the dashing play of their captain and the heavy checking of the Front defense, the result would have been most disastrous to them.

Meantime, the Twentieth supporters lined along either edge, became more and more vociferous as they began to see that their men were getting the game well into their own hands. That steady, cool, systematic play of man to man was something quite new to those accustomed to the old style of game.

Gradually the Front were forced to fall back into their territory, and to play upon the defensive, while the master and Johnnie Big Duncan, moving up toward the center, kept their forward line so strongly supported, and checked so effectually any attempt to break through, that thick and fast the shot fell upon the enemy's goal.

There remained only fifteen minutes to play. The hard pace was beginning to tell upon the big men, and the inevitable reaction following their unwise "celebrating" began to show itself in their stale and spiritless play. On the other hand, the Twentieth were as fresh as ever, and pressed the game with greater spirit every moment.

"Play out toward the side," urged Dan, despairing of victory, but determined to avert defeat, and at every opportunity the ball was knocked out of play. But like wolves the Twentieth forwards were upon the ball, striving to keep it in play, and steadily forcing it toward the enemy's goal.

Dan became desperate. He was wet with perspiration, and his breath was coming in hard gasps. He looked at his team. The little Reds were fit enough, but the others were jaded and pumped out. Behind him stood Jimmie Ben, savage, wet and weary.

At one of the pauses, when the ball was out of play, Dan dropped on his knee.

"Hold on there a minute," he cried; "I want to fix this skate of mine."

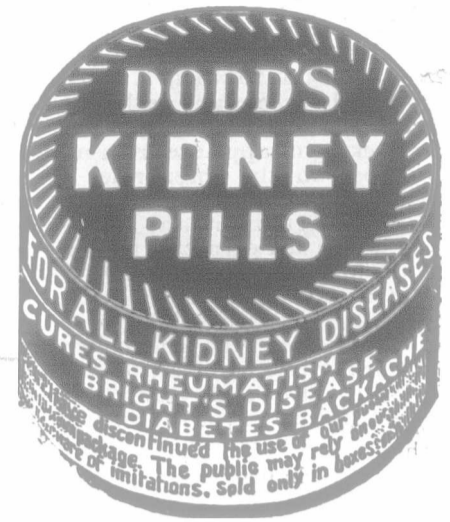
Very deliberately he removed his strap, readjusted his skate, and began slowly to set the strap in place again.

"They want a rest, I guess. Better take off the time, umpire," sang out Fusie, dancing as lively as a cricket around Jimmie Ben, who looked as if he would like to devour him bodily.

"Shut up, Fusie!" said Hughie.

"We've got all the time we need."

"You save 'em?" said Jimmie Ben, savagely.



Customer (to porter)—I told you to go over to the saloon across the street and get me a glass of beer, and I gave you a twenty-mark piece—and here you come back without a cent of change! Porter—Yes, sir; you see, I owed the saloonkeeper twenty marks, and he refuses to give me any change. Now if you'll come over and tell him it was your twenty marks—

"But, you fool I can't do that. I owe the man twenty marks myself."

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"Yes," said Hughie, in sudden anger, for he had not forgotten Jimmie Ben's cruel swipe. "We don't need any more time than we've got, and we don't need to play any dirty tricks, either. We're going to beat you. We've got you beaten now."

"Blank your impudent face! Wait you! I'll show you!" said Jimmie Ben. "You can't scare me, Jimmie Ben," said Hughie, white with rage. "You tried your best and you couldn't do it." "Play the game, Hughie," said the master, in a low tone, skating round him, while Hec Ross said, good-naturedly, "Shut up Jimmie Ben. You'll need all your wind for your heels," at which all but Jimmie Ben laughed.

For a moment Dan drew his men together.

"Our only chance," he said, "is in a rush. Now, I want every man to make for that goal. Never mind the ball. I'll get the ball there. And then you Jimmie Ben, and a couple of you centers, make right back here on guard." "They're going to rush," said Hughie to his team. "Don't all go back. Centers fall back with me. You forwards keep up."

At the drop Dan secured the ball, and in a moment the front rush came. With a simultaneous yell the whole ten men came roaring down the ice, waving their clubs and flinging aside their lightweight opponents. It was a dangerous moment, but with a cry of "All steady, boys!" Hughie threw himself right into Dan's way. But just for such a chance Jimmie Ben was watching, and rushing upon Hughie, caught him fairly with his shoulder and hurled him to the ice, while the attacking line swept over him.

For a single moment Hughie lay dazed, but before any one could offer help he rose slowly, and after a few deep breaths, set off for the scrimmage. There was a wild five minutes. Eighteen or twenty men were massed in front of the Twentieth goal, striking, shoving, yelling, the solid weight of the front defense forcing the ball ever nearer the goal. In the center of the mass were Craven, Johnnie Big Duncan, and Don fighting every inch.

For a few moments Hughie hovered behind his goal, his heart full of black rage, waiting his chance. At length he saw an opening. Jimmie Ben, slashing heavily, regardless of injury to himself or any others, had edged the ball toward the Twentieth left. Taking a short run, Hughie reckless of consequences, launched himself head first into Jimmie Ben's stomach, swiping viciously at the same time at the ball. For a moment Jimmie Ben was flung back, and but for Johnnie Big Duncan would have fallen, but before he could regain his feet, the ball was set free of the and away. Fusie, rushing in, had snapped it up and had gone scuttling down the ice, followed by Hughie and the master.

Before Fusie had got much past center Dan, who had been playing in the rear of the scrimmage, overtook him, and with a fierce body check upset the little Frenchman and secured the ball. Wheeling, he saw both Hughie and Craven bearing down swiftly upon him. "Rush for the goal!" he shouted to Jimmie Ben, who was following Hughie hard. Jimmie Ben hesitated.

"Back to your defense!" yelled Dan, cutting across and trying to escape between Hughie and Craven.

It was in vain. Both of the Twentieth men fell upon him, and the master, snatching the ball, sped like lightning down the ice.

The crowd went wild. "Get back! Get back there!" screamed Hughie to the mob crowding in upon the ice. "Give us room! Give us a show!"

At this moment Craven, cornered by Hec Ross and two of the Red Shirts, with Dan hard upon his heels, passed clear across the ice to Hughie. With a swift turn Hughie caught the ball, dodged Jimmie Ben's fierce spring at him, and shot. But even as he shot, Jimmie Ben, recovering his balance, reached him and struck a hard, swinging blow upon his ankle. There was a sharp crack, and Hughie fell to the ice. The ball went wide.

"Time, there, umpire!" cried the master, falling on his knees beside Hughie. "Are you hurt, Hughie?" he asked, eagerly. "What is it, my boy?" "Oh, master, it's broken, but don't stop. Don't let them stop. We must

win this game. We've only a few minutes. Take me back to goal and send Thomas out."

The eager, hurried whisper, the intense appeal in the white face and dark eyes, made the master hesitate in his emphatic refusal.

"You can't—"  
"Oh, don't stop! Don't stop it for me," cried Hughie, gripping the master's arm. "Help me up and take me back."

The master swore a fierce oath. "We'll do it, my boy. You're a trump. Here, Don," he called aloud, "we'll let Hughie keep goal for a little," and they ran Hughie back to the goal on one skate.

"You go out, Thomas," gasped Hughie. "Don't talk. We've only five minutes."

"They have broken his leg," said the master, with a sob in his voice. "Nothing wrong, I hope," said Dan, skating up.

"No; play the game," said the master, fiercely. His black eyes were burning with a deep, red glow.

"Is it hurting much?" asked Thomas, lingering about Hughie.

"Oh, you just bet! But don't wait. Go on! Go on down! You've got to get this game!"

Thomas glanced at the foot hanging limp, and then at the white but resolute face. Then saying with slow, savage emphasis, "The brute beast! As sure as death I'll do for him," he skated off to join the forward line.

It was the front knock-off from goal. There was no plan of attack, but the Twentieth team, looking upon the faces of the master and Thomas, needed no words of command.

The final round was shot, short, sharp, fierce. A long drive from Farquhar Bheg sent the ball far up into the Twentieth territory. It was a bad play, for it gave Craven and Thomas their chance.

"Follow me close, Thomas," cried the master, meeting the ball and setting off like a whirlwind.

Past the little Reds, through the centers, and into the defense line he flashed, followed hard by Thomas. In vain Hec Ross tried to check, Craven was past him like the wind. There remained only Dan and Jimmie Ben. A few swift strides, and the master was almost within reach of Dan's club. With a touch of the ball to Thomas he charged into his waiting foe, flung him aside as he might a child, and swept on.

"Take the man, Thomas," he cried, and Thomas, gathering himself up in two short, quick strikes, dashed hard upon Jimmie Ben, and hurled him crashing to the ice.

"Take that, you brute, you!" he said, and followed after Craven.

Only Farquhar Bheg was left.

"Take no chances," cried Craven again. "Come on!" and both of them sweeping in upon the goal-keeper, lifted him clear through the goal and carried the ball with them.

"Time!" called the umpire. The great game was won.

Then, before the crowd had realized what had happened, and before they could pour in upon the ice, Craven skated back toward Jimmie Ben.

"The game is over," he said, in a low, fierce tone. "You cowardly blackguard, you weren't afraid to hit a boy, now stand up to a man, if you dare."

Jimmie Ben was no coward. Dropping his club he came eagerly forward, but no sooner had he got well ready than Craven struck him fair in the face, and before he could fall, caught him with a straight, swift blow on the chin, and lifting him clear off his skates, landed him back on his head and shoulders on the ice, where he lay with his toes quivering.

"Serve him right," said Hec Ross.

There was no more of it. The Twentieth crowds went wild with joy and rage, for their great game was won, and the news of what had befallen their captain had got round.

"He took his city, though, Mrs. Murray," said the master, after the great supper in the manse that evening, as Hughie lay upon the sofa, pale, suffering, but happy. "And not only one, but a whole continent of them, and," he added, "the game as well."

With sudden tears and a little break in her voice, the mother said, looking at her boy, "It was worth while taking

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the city, but I fear the game cost too much."

"Oh, pshaw, mother," said Hughie, "it's only one bone, and I tell you that final round was worth a leg."

### CHAPTER XV. THE RESULT.

"How many did you say, Craven, of those Glengarry men of yours?" Professor Grey was catechizing his nephew. "Ten of them, sir, besides the minister's son, who is going to take a full university course."

"And all of them bound for the ministry?"

"So they say. And judging by the way they take life, and the way, for instance, they play shinny, I have a notion they will see it through."

"They come of a race that sees things through," answered the professor. "And this is the result of this Zion Hill Academy I have been hearing so much about?"

"Well, sir, they put in a good year's work, I must say."

"You might have done worse, sir. Indeed, you deserve great credit, sir."



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out her hand for mine, and said—and I value these words, sir—'Mr. Craven, I give you a mither's thanks and a mither's blessing for a' you have done for ma laddie.' She was Lowland Scotch, you know. My voice went all to pieces. I tried to say it was nothing, but stuck. Thomas helped me out, and without a shake or quiver in his voice, he answered for me.

"Yes, indeed, mother, we'll not forget it."

"And perhaps you can help him a bit still. He will be needing it," she added.

"I assure you, sir, that quiet steadiness and herself braced me up, and I was able to make my promise. And then she said, with a look that somehow reminded me of the deep, starlight night outside, through which I had just come 'And you, Mr. Craven, you will give your life to God?'"

"Again my voice failed me. It was so unexpected, and quite overwhelming. Once more Thomas answered for me.

"Yes, mother, he will, sure," and she seemed to take it as my promise, for she smiled again at me, and closed her eyes.

"I had read of triumphant death-bed scenes, and all that before, without taking much stock in them, but believe me, sir, that room was full of glory. The very faces of those people, it seemed to me, were alight. It may be imagination, but even now, as I think of it, it seems real. There were no farewells, no wailing, and at the very last, not even tears. Thomas, who had nursed her for more than a year still supported

her, the smile on his face to the end. And the end—"Craven's voice grew unsteady—"it is difficult to speak of. The minister's wife repeated the words about the house with many mansions, and those about the valley of the shadow and said a little prayer, and then we all waited for the end—for myself, I confess with considerable fear and anxiety. I had no need to fear. After a long silence she sat up straight, and in her Scotch tongue, she said, with a kind of amazed joy in her tone, 'Ma fayther! Ma fayther! I am here.' Then she settled herself back in her son's arms, drew a deep breath and was still. All through the night and next day the glory lingered round me. I went about in a strange world. I am afraid you will be thinking me foolish, sir."

The stern old professor was openly wiping his eyes. He seemed quite unable to find his voice. At length he took up the list again, and began to read it mechanically.

"What! What's this?" he said suddenly, pointing to a name on the list.

"That, sir, is John Craven."

"Do you mean that you, too—"

"Yes, I mean it, if you think I am fit."

"Fit, Jack, my boy! None of us are fit. But what—how did this come?" The professor blew his nose like a trumpet.

"That I can hardly tell myself," said Craven, with a kind of wonder in his voice; "but at any rate it is the result of my Glengarry School Days."

THE END.

## GOSSIP

### ANNUAL AUCTION SALE.

The Pure Bred Stock sale season opens on May 30th with the second auction sale of cattle held under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, in the sale pavilion at the C.P.R. stock yards, Winnipeg.

In this work of assisting the farmers to procure the best possible class of pure bred sires or a choice female or two for foundation purposes at their own prices and delivered at their own doors for a purely nominal fee, the association, in addition to the annual grant from the local government receives a special grant from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The railways also render very material assistance in shipping the stock to and from the sale.

The sale catalogues contain brief pedigrees of all animals offered. The conduct of the sale is in the hands of a committee of breeders, and everything is conducted on strict business principles. No by-bidding is allowed; a deposit is required from every contributor, which is held as a guarantee that the animal is as represented and is duly sent under the hammer. The pedigree certificates and signed transfers are held by the management and turned over to the purchasers immediately upon settlement of the purchase price.

The confidence established at last year's sale and the very general satisfaction given has resulted in a marked increase in the entries for this sale; indeed the manager reports that quite a number of entries had this year to be refused.

It is worthy of special note that buyers have their purchases delivered at their nearest station in the province for the nominal freight charge of \$2 per head.

Single fare return tickets are also practically assured on the standard certificate plan.

The entries comprise 63 Shorthorn bulls, 21 Shorthorn cows and heifers, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, and Ayrshire bulls.

The following is a list of the contributors of stock:

Shorthorns—H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal; George Allison, Burnbank; Herman Beaman, Napinka; Walter Beachell Rosser; T. E. M. Banting, Banting; R. A. Cox, Beresford; W. N. Crowell, Napinka; Messrs. A and J. Chadbourne, Kenton; Jas. Duthie, Hartney; G. L. Ferguson, Souris; T. J. Ferguson, Souris; Wm. Grayston, Newdale; John Graham, Carberry; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; J. F. Gunn, Green Ridge; Messrs Gorrell Bros., Pilot Mound; Wm. Gilles, Pigeon Bluff; A. Honck, Alcester; J. T.

Hutchinson, Hayfield; Walter James & Sons, Rosser; John Kennedy, Swan River; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Richard Lyons, Roseisle; Jas. Lytle, High Bluff; Duncan McCuaig, Macdonald; A. C. McCallum, Roland; A. H. McClelland, Letellier; A. G. McDonald, Napinka; K. McIver, Virden; E. McIver, Routledge; J. E. Mills, Medora; Messrs. A. and J. Morrison, Homewood; E. Nelson, Lillyfield; T. W. Robson, Manitou; Colin D. Rex, Elkhorn; Duncan Stewart, Westbourne; J. J. Sproule, Minto; Fred Seip, Miami; A. A. Titus, Napinka; J. G. Washington, Ninga.

Herefords—H. M. Bing, Glenella; John Wallace, Cartwright.

Aberdeen Angus—Donald McFarlane, Oak Lake; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn.

Ayrshires—A. McGregor, Cypress River.

Catalogues may be had from the Secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg.

### MEET ME AT FAIRVIEW JUNE 1.

Any lover of Shorthorns will enjoy a visit to Fairview herd, and it will be opportune for him (or her) to do so on June 1 when Jno. Barron will give one a chance "to put in a thumb and pull out a plumb." The Fairview herd has one of those rare things to its credit, a continued use of first class bulls, secured regardless of expense. Occasionally other herds get first class show ring animals or sires, but few combine the two attributes as has this herd and none the combination in such order as Mr. Barron. Starting with Topsman, a Nonpareil, a winner and champion at Winnipeg and Toronto and a sire of winners, followed by his son, the roan Topsman's Duke a Miss Ramsden; the imported red Nobleman, also a Nonpareil; the imported Lady Dorothy bull, Pilgrim, the Nonpareil bull Nonpareil Prince, a massive meaty chap, and the attractive roan Missie bull, Meteor. When it is considered that these bulls have been mated with good females, some of which have been prize winners themselves and dropped the same, one is not surprised at the high standard of excellence to be found in the herd. In addition to the females mentioned in the gossip columns of May 9 there is lot 26 Baroness 7th, a roan, by Sir Arthur Grant, a bull, out of the well-known show imported cow, Jenny Lind. Baroness is lowset and thick, good enough to win with, and in calf to Meteor; her sire Sir Arthur Grant. Then there is lot 22, the straight bred Nonpareil, the red Nonpareil Beauty 2nd, a cow due about the time of the sale to Meteor, the roan show bull. There are also a trio of heifers just about a year old that are worth a bid on by any one wishing to build up a herd. The Gipsy Queens, lots 29, 30 and 31, will, we expect, be keenly bid on; out of one of this

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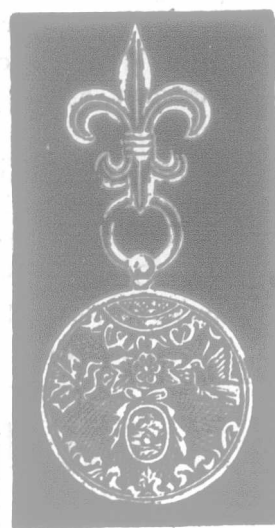
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family came the great Winnipeg champion, Topsman's Duke. A get of Topsman's Duke is listed in lot 6, the roan yearling Myrtle.

The bulls put into the sale are a good lot, there is the three-year-old Nonpareil Prince, a thick meaty chap, a straight Nonpareil by Royal Prince. He is in lot 43 in the catalog, look him up, a bull of this type in Scotland to-day would cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and it is doubtful if our Argentine competitors would let us have him at that price. Another massive bull, with plenty of masculinity, active as a kitten, and beefy in his type, is the roan, Topsman's Heir (lot 46), a twin by Topsman's Duke out of Red Princess, a daughter of the imported cow, Roan Princess. There are several others, but we must refer our readers to the catalogs, which may be had by sending a postcard to Mr. Barron. Be sure and take a standard railroad certificate receipt from your agent. Lunch will be served the day of the sale and rigs will meet the trains at Carberry there is a good train service to that town.

#### BULLS IN McLENNAN'S SALE.

Rorry McLennan's withdrawal from the activities of Shorthorn breeding, while regretted, has compensations. His sale affords a rare opportunity of securing stock of exceptional merit. His is not a herd that has achieved great prominence in the show rings, although occasionally an animal was brought out without any fitting and secured a coveted honor. They are all useful cattle. They have been kept for utility. There are no irregular breeders and all but two of the cows are young. Some are suckling calves, and are with calf to the imported bull Bouncer, the Marquis of Zenda bull, Red Marquis, and to a young bull Conqueror by Bouncer. In all there will be six bulls and twenty two females, not including calves at foot offered at Mr. McLennan's sale on June 7th.

The herd is uniformly of good size and approved breeding. The cows are big, strong, thick fleshed animals, and their milking propensities have not been allowed to lapse, as there are nothing but purebreds on the farm to raise the calves and supply a large household.

Bouncer (imp.)—45163—the herd bull was bred by Sylvester Campbell, Aberdeen, and his sire was Knight of Strathbogie 2nd. As a yearling he was first at Winnipeg in 1903, and third last year. He is a longer bull than the average but is near the ground, has lots of style and character, is active and has proved a first-class stock getter. Like many another Shorthorn he ties in a little at the waist but fills out exceptionally well on the ribs, loin and quarters. Being four years old and a light roan, he should make a capital herd bull.

Red Marquis, four years old, contributed by Mr. Walter Mabon, is a bull of the modern beef making show ring type, low, closely knit, heavily fleshed and very deep in the body and quarters. He is a deep red and is full of character.

His sire is Senator Edward's famous bull Marquis of Zenda and his dam was the imported Crocus 4th. Such bulls as this are going to the Argentine at four and five figure prices. The public can buy him at their own bids.

The largest of the young bulls is Conqueror 58293, by Bouncer, a year old last February. He was bred by owner, is a red, and possesses lots of promise as a sire. His dam is Rosebud Maid 46531, winner of third prize as a two-year-old at Winnipeg in 1903, and made one of the herd which won third. She is by the great stock bull Sir Colin Campbell, now in Rankin's herd at Hamiota. He was second in the aged bull class at Winnipeg in 1902 and his stock have since then been quite prominent.

There are two bull calves "Badger" and "Jock Waldie" both by Bouncer. Badger's dam is Clementina of Lakeside II, a fine useful cow by Earl of Lancaster, by Count of the Empire, a Sittytown Cicely bull. Earl of Lancaster's dam was by Golden Crown, a Brawth Bud bull, imported by J. I. Davidson. "Jock Waldie's" dam is Miss Rosebud by Sir Colin Campbell and his dam is Maid of Lakeside, by Count of the Empire.

"Brier Bush" is a young red roan calf by Bouncer, dam Cleora of Lakeside, by Earl of Lancaster, dam Cleora (imp.) by Gladstone.

In a subsequent issue we will direct attention to the breeding and individuality of the females in the herd; but in the meantime, interested persons may secure a catalogue from the proprietor, Mr. Roderick McLennan, Holmfield, Man.

WRITE THE Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F. Winnipeg, for their free booklet "In the Interest of Good Living." It is full of most valuable information for good housekeepers.

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

#### Lost, Strayed or Impounded.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

#### ESTRAY.

PIERSON, Man.—Strayed from 34—4—29 April 24, mare, two years old, white on forehead and hind feet. Horse one year old, white on forehead nose and three feet, both bays, both haltered, and horse tied down to surringle, \$10 reward for recovery. James Brown.

SION, Alta.—Strayed from S. E., 1-4 12-57-3. Mare, brown, lame in left front foot, brand 8 with bar running through the letter 8. Niles D. Kenison.

## DAIRYING AS A BUSINESS

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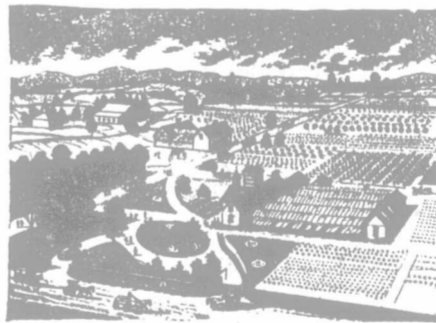
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## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS.**—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

**FARMS**—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-31f

**THE ADVERTISER** likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE**—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

**WESTERN FARM lands for sale**—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—Black and Tan Collie pups with white collars, nicely marked, both sexes: Price \$5.00. W. J. Love, Rosendale, Man. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—New country just opened, the best in Alberta, land from seven dollars up. Red Willow Investment Co., Stettler, Alberta. 23-5

**TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District.** Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa. 27-6

**WANTED**—A few well bred pigs for breeding purposes, Poland China's preferred. Address, stating price, to Jos. Effer, Grandview, Man., Box 19. 9-5

**FOR SALE**—Seed Wheat: for Red Fife, Alberta red or Odessa fall wheat apply to Alberta Farmers Association, Magrath, Alta., Geo. A. Hacking, Sec. 16-5

**HAY RANCH**—Good range. Two hundred breeding cattle, eighty range horses. Will sell all together, or separate. A. O. Endersby, Twin Butte, Alberta. 16-5

**FARM FOR SALE**—640 acres for \$10,000 with growing crop in wheat belt; wood, water, hay land, pasture, near church, markets; reasonable terms. Chas. Story, Lenore, Man. 6-6

**IRISH AND SCOTCH**—Terriers. The leading kennel of scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 4-7

**PURE SEED OATS**—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry 30-5

**JERSEY GRADE** Bull Calves, of fine milking strain, only fifteen dollars each, will greatly improve your Dairy herd. Masters, Cheddar Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-5

**FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES** in the famous Beaver Hill district at \$6.10 an acre; \$1.10 cash, balance in five years, at 6 per cent. A snap; apply Crozier & Co., 12 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man. 2-5-4t

**FARM TO RENT** in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE**—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 480 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

**MONEY FOR YOUR FARM**—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Bldg., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Union Bank, No. 10016 in the stud book of Great Britain; No. 9764, vol 10, American stud book. Sire, Lord Erskine No. 1744. We have used this horse with great satisfaction for the past four seasons, is a good and sure foal getter, is sound and right in every way, but his fillies are now of breeding age, so we wish to sell or exchange him for another horse equally as good. Intending purchasers will be shown his get, two years, yearlings and foals.—G. Salmon, Riga, Sask. 9-5

**FARMERS** in the Deloraine district enjoy all the conveniences of the Twentieth Century Local telephones at their homes, where they can speak with friends in other parts of the Province. Five churches, two banks, six elevators to handle their three quarters of a million bushels of No. 1 hard. Twenty five business places to supply their varied wants. A five-roomed school whose principal and staff of teachers have proved their ability. Why endure the hardship of pioneer life when you can buy a farm cheap and on easy terms in the midst of peace and plenty? Come and investigate. Hugh A. McKinnon, 522 Main, corner Market Winnipeg. 2-5-3t

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**BROME, BROME, BROME**—Great rush for new seed at my prices. Recleaned, \$8; ordinary, \$7 per 100 pounds. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies. Send for bargain list. Postage prepaid on light goods. R. F. Smith, 114 W. Notre Dame St., Montreal. 23-5

**YORKSHIRE SWINE**—Offers received for my stock boar, sired by Summerhill Victor 6th, champion of America, sold for \$700; cheap, quick sale. C. W. Johnston, Headingly, Man. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—163 acres excellent land on Southern Vancouver Island. Fine location 2 1/2 miles from railway station, etc. Will sell part or the whole of it. Apply to A. N. Finley, Cayley, Alberta. 16-5

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A Good Business and General Store, about a five thousand dollar stock carried. Will trade stock for good farm property. For further information apply to Box 24, Lang, Sask. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—One Special 25 h.p. J. I. Case Engine, 36 in. gear and 16 in. front wheels, tender 40 x 62. Large Cylinder Separator, with blower, feeder and high weigher. Also Steam Plow. Reason for selling—I have quit farming. C. S. de Groat, 149 Clarke, Winnipeg. 30-5

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—480 Acres of No. 1 Wheat Land (all fenced), 170 acres under cultivation; fenced in garden, good house, out-buildings fair good water, good markets; 2 1/2 miles from Pincher Station and town. Also two elevators. If extra land for pasture is needed, can be got close to the place. Further particulars apply Wm. Kingsley, Pincher Creek, Alberta. 16-5

**FOR SALE**—Prize winning buff, black and white Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds; eggs \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100; guaranteed fertile; stock for sale. Cedardale Poultry Farm, Winchester, Ont. 23-5

**EGGS** from Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.75 for 50, \$5.60 per 100. Miss M. Gerrie, Ingersoll, Ont. 16-5

**C. W. TAYLOR**, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

**UTILITY BREEDS**—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

**PURE BARRED ROCKS** Selected Eggs, \$1 per doz.; 40 for \$2; 106 for \$4.50. We are rushing orders out now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also n-p bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden Hanlan, Man. 6-6

**FOR SALE**—Eggs for Hatching from choice white Wyandottes and rose brown Leghorns, one dollar for 13. Malcom Dulmage, Box 214, Belleville, Ont. 6-6

**FOR SALE**—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont. 30-5

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, headed by Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain. \$2 per setting, \$8 per 100. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Tenby, Man. 16-5

**FOR SALE**—Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns eggs, from pure bred stock; good laying strain eggs, 20 for \$1; prompt shipments. W. J. Box 642, Napanee. 23-5

**R. M. WEST**, Glenboro, Man, breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. This year my pen is headed by second prize pair at the Winnipeg fair of 1905. Nothing kept but best that money can buy. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per 13, \$6.00 per hundred. Get the best, it pays. Order to-day. 16-5

## Don't Do Yourself an Injustice

Put a small ad. in these columns at a cost of one cent a word and sell or exchange the marketable or unnecessary things around the farm. One hundred thousand people read this page.

Advertisements on this page one cent a word each insertion, payable in advance.

## POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

**TELL THE advertiser** you saw his announcement in our columns.

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man. 23-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**—Eggs at \$1 per 16, white Wyandotte cockerels at \$1.50 each. Walker Bros., Carnegie, Man. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from Choice White and Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per setting, two settings \$1.50, \$5 per hundred. Also Poland China Pigs. Thos. Common, Hazelcliff, Sask. 20-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**—\$1.00 per thirteen, \$7.00 per 100. My pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, give me a trial order and be convinced that I have the finest Buff Orpingtons without exception in the West. Elmer Seller, Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—Pekin Drakes at \$1.25 each, eggs, \$1 per setting. S. C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1 per setting, \$6 per hundred. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—Faverolles, breed originating in north of France, hardy, good winter layers and remarkably quick, early growth. Eggs \$2 setting, Spring-Combe Farm, Hammond, B. C. 16-5

**EXHIBITION BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Winings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

**SCARTHE'S S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs from "first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man.

**EDEN REST Poultry Farms**, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 30-5

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont. 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—Well marked Barred Rocks only. Male bird, nine months, weighs 9 lbs. 2oz. Eggs 13 for \$1; Geo. Harris, Belleville, Ont., Box 485. 24-5

**FOR SALE**—Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$2 for 6; Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs of the best variety \$1.50 for 15, or \$5 per 100. Mrs. J. T. McPee, Headingly. 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$3.00 setting. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man. 16-5

**A. COOPER**, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merits of our flock both for utility and standard requirements. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—My fowls keep me; perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. P. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 30-5

## Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

**P. F. HUNTLEY**, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta. 1

**REMEMBER**—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

**JAMES DUTHIE**, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**J. COFFEY**, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

**ADAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**A & J MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

**SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales**. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

**C. BALDWIN**, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellsboro, Assa. breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

**H. V. CLENDENING**, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

**JOHN WISEHART**, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

**T. W. ROBSON**, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

**JOHN GARDEHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females, also a pair of bull calves.

### CREAMERY WORK AT INNISFAIL.

The Innisfail creamery reports the following for the winter of 1905-6:

	Inches of Cream.	Butter lbs.
November	7448.9	8932
December	4816.7	5753
January	5327.1	6224
February	3548.8	4273
March	7092.4	8437
April	7529.8	8705
Total	35864.2	42324

Last year's record for the same months was:

November	5538.6	6270
December	4423.8	4702
January	3277.3	4594
February	3503.3	3871
March	5600.4	6189
April	6257.5	7104
Total	28600.9	32730

These figures show the steady development of the industry. This summer will witness still greater progress. C. Marker, Provincial Superintendent, who has just returned from the north reports conditions as very encouraging. A large number of new creameries have been opened, the output in each case will be larger than heretofore, and besides the people are taking more interest and producing a better, cleaner quality of milk. The great drawback is a lack of succulent foods in the late summer months. This can only be avoided by prompt attention in the early summer. A patch of peas and oats, a few roots, mangels or sugar beets for early fall feeding will help to tide over the dry periods and prepare the way for still better things in the record of the coming year.

By PUTTING YOUR NAME on a post card and addressing the Gladville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg, Man., you'll receive a splendid little book entitled "In the Interest of Good Living." No one who is engaged in the work of home building and house keeping can afford to be without it.

### MANITOBA UNIVERSITY PASS AND SCHOLARSHIP LISTS.

#### DEGREES.

##### BACHELORS IN ARTS.

Alexandre Beaupre, Antonin Dubuc, Jacques Mondor, J. O. Plante, C. W. B. Haslam, T. J. Latonell, A. H. Miller, H. P. Reed, S. H. Adams, P. G. Bell, H. H. Dunwoody, M. A. Galloway, Vera Glenn, C. B. Gray, L. G. Heinemann, A. L. P. Hunter, D. S. Lloyd, M. J. E. McCauley, E. J. Thomas, E. D. Williams, Emily Anderson, A. M. Bready, R. H. Davis, A. N. Daykin, L. F. Earl, J. R. Earle, C. Ewert, J. W. Flatt, W. J. Haggitt, W. L. Hammond, William Ivans, A. E. Johnston, T. D. W. Magwood, J. W. Melvin, G. W. Sparling, H. G. Sparling, Thorberg Thorvaldson, Edward Brice, J. W. Carrick, R. R. Cochrane (ad eundem University of Toronto, 1885), Christopher Croft, W. M. Graham, Rein Van Munster

##### LAW.

H. A. Bergman, E. A. Conde, W. P. George, B. J. Hales, G. H. Ross, B.A., J. K. Sparling, B.A., L. S. G. Stubbs, J. L. M. Thomson, M.A.

##### MEDICINE.

G. P. Bawden, Alan Beech, L. W. Brigham, W. A. Cluff, J. T. Cooper, C. R. Dudderidge, B.A., F. W. Dykes, G. N. Giles, Dawson Graham, Edward Hudson, B.A., J. L. Kendall, Albert Kydd, B.A., R. C. E. Magee, R. B. Mitchell, B.A., Alexander Moir, A. W. Montague, J. J. Muga, W. W. L. Musgrave, W. A. McConkey, H. O. McDermid, B.A., G. W. McIntosh, D. S. McMillan, W. C. Nickle, W. R. Riddell, F. A. Smith, A. McK. Stewart, D. A. Stewart, G. M. Stuart, J. E. Tisdale, A. E. Walkey.

##### MASTERS IN ARTS.

J. P. Jones, B. A., 1903, thesis: "The Virgin Birth of Jesus"; D. S. Tod, B.A., 1903, thesis: "The Mineral Resources of Canada."

##### SCHOLARSHIPS.

##### ARTS—THIRD YEAR.

Classics—Guttormur Guttormsson, \$100; H. E. M. Chisholm, \$75. Mathematics—Hjortur Leo, \$100. Natural science—A. C. Johnston and H. H. McIntosh, \$87.50. Philosophy (English course)—K. M. Haig, \$100; B. C. Parker, \$75. Philosophy (Latin course)—Alexandre Bernier and Josph Chabot, \$87.50.

##### SECOND YEAR.

English philosophy and Latin—C. A. Adamson, \$60; S. F. Arthur, \$60; W. E. G. Campbell, \$60; H. E. Stacey, \$60. French philosophy and Latin—Edmond Fretz, honorable mention; L. J. Mailhot, \$60. Greek—Edmond Fretz, \$40. English—H. R. I. Henry, \$40; H. E. Stacey, honorable mention. French (for English-speaking students)—W. E. G. Campbell, honorable mention; H. E. Stacey, honorable mention; C. E. Williams, \$40. English (for French-speaking students)—J. A. Auger, \$40. German—Ernest Frith, \$40. Mathematics—C. G. Beeston, \$40. Chemistry—G. W. Webber, \$40.

##### FIRST YEAR.

Latin and mathematics—W. F. Guild \$60; Egbert Honeyman, \$60; G. W. Skene, \$60; B. M. Thomas, \$60. English (for English-speaking students)—Egbert Honeyman, honorable mention; B. E. Stevens, \$40; B. M. Thomas, honorable mention; A. E. Cousins, \$40. French (for French-speaking students)—Louis Betournay, \$40. Greek—Phenix Decosse, \$40. French (for English-speaking students)—B. E. Stevens, honorable mention; L. R. Brown, \$40. German—Jon Christopherson, \$40. Biology—B. M. Thomas, honorable mention; C. K. Guild and James Waite, \$20. History (for English-speaking students)—B. E. Stevens, honorable mention; James Waite, honorable mention; W. F. Guild, honorable mention; R. E. Atkinson, \$20. History (for English-speaking students)—R. J. Prince, \$20.

##### MEDICINE.

First year—W. N. Maines, \$80; C. C. Everson, \$50. Second year—P. B. Grant and W. F. Gershaw, \$65. Third year—F. W. Andrew, \$80; A. King, \$80.

### TRADE NOTES.

THE Crown Hail Insurance Co., of Winnipeg, have a number of openings for good agents. If you are anxious to become associated with a corporation of such splendid standing it would be well to send in your application at once. Before doing so read the advertisement on another page. The officers of the Crown Hail are not only well known all over western Canada but their names stand for success and reliability in the financial world. Mr. John Arbuthnot, Winnipeg, is President, Mr. F. W. Heubach, Secretary-treasurer and Mr. G. C. F. Pense, Manager.

FOR MEN who work, their attention is directed to Amherst shoe ad. this issue.

THE Codville Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg, have just issued a handsome book entitled "In the Interest of Good Living." Readers of the Farmer's Advocate will receive a copy free of charge if they send their names to the company.

### AN HISTORICAL POINT.

#### ACADIA AND THE EXPULSION OF ITS EARLY INHABITANTS.

Historians have quarrelled for many years over the expulsion of the Acadians. Longfellow's view as expressed in "Evangeline" is not so generally accepted as it once was. It seems in the light of recently-discovered documents that the expulsion was a military necessity and that the main hardship on the people was the fact that they were compelled to leave such an ideal country. The Valley of Grand Pre is still notable for its scenery, though now it is the home of a busy and cultured people. At Wolfville, one of the largest towns, is situated the famous Acadia Seminary for Young Ladies. This is an institution which has won a high standing both in collegiate and artistic work. Particularly is it noted for its work in music. The Principal of the Conservatory is Mr. Geo. Pratt Maxim, whose standing is well known to all the musicians of Canada. Mr. Maxim has studied in Europe and is a man of cultured taste and wide experience. The following letter sent by him to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, speaks for itself:—"Gentlemen, I have carefully examined and tested the Gourlay piano, style 7, in our chapel and take pleasure in commending it as a most excellent instrument. The Gourlay piano is unquestionably superior to any other piano of Canadian manufacture and compares very favorably with the highest grade of pianos constructed anywhere."—Adv.

### Questions and Answers

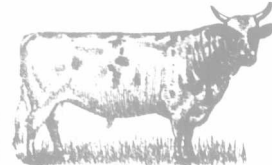
#### ARRANGEMENT WITH CREDITORS.

A. has a homestead and is breaking eighty acres for wheat. Before starting to farm A. contracted debts, which he is trying to pay as soon as he can. How can A. pay his creditors off one by one with his crop without the others seizing the crop? The law as it now stands in Alberta forbids A. from giving a bill of sale of growing crop.

Alta. C. B.

Ans.—We would advise you to see all your creditors or write to them asking them to agree to make no trouble for you on the condition that you divide up the proceeds of your income over and above what you require for your expenses each year until they are fully paid. Get some one to write out an agreement of this kind and have them sign it if possible. There is no way that you could prevent any of your creditors putting you to costs if they so desired, but you will have your exemptions in any event to fall back on.

#### MINNEWASKA AYRSHIRES



#### YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

F. R. Blakeney & Co.  
S. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

## De Laval Separators

### The Kind Creamerymen Use.



It is better to buy a De Laval to-day than wish six months from now that you had.

Not the cheap kind  
Last a Lifetime

Sold subject to the guarantee of unqualified superiority.

We would like to mail you a catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co., 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco Portland Seattle



### Is this the Way You Feel?

Going around the house grouchy and cranky, making everybody feel as miserable as yourself. Better take

### 7 Monks' Ton-i-Cure

and you'll feel better—so will your friends. This remedy fills your system with vim, vigor, energy and happiness. Sold everywhere for \$1.

7 Monks Company, Box 742 Winnipeg, Man.



## Victoria Day

### Excursions - 1906

### Fare and One-Third

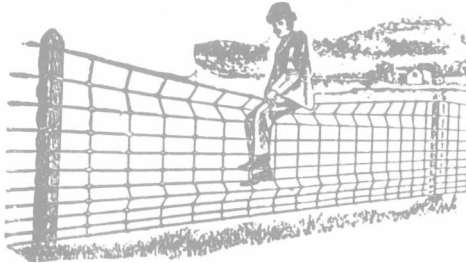
For the Round Trip between stations on the

## Canadian Northern Ry.

Tickets good to go, May 22nd to 24th, inclusive

Return until May 29th, 1906.

Fulllest information from any Canadian Northern Railway Agent



## Learn to be A JUDGE

of wire fence. The quality of wire, and the stays, are the vital parts to be considered. It is up on these points the Dillon

Fence has gained the ascendancy. The wire used in the DILLON FENCE strands is made of Hard Steel, highly carboned and coiled, to protect it from the effects of contracting and expanding.

The Dillon Hinge-stay is the only one of its kind and forms a square mesh. The stays will not slip nor bend when the top wires are borne down, and under no condition of weather can rust accumulate and eat its way through the wire. It is a common-sense fence. Write for our free illustrated booklet. Live agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

## Owen Sound Wire Fence Company, Ltd.

Western agents, Christie Bros. & Co., Ltd., 238 King St., Winnipeg. OWEN SOUND, ONT.

## Easy to Let A Cold Run on

UNTIL IT DEVELOPS INTO PNEUMONIA OR CONSUMPTION—EASY TO CURE A COLD IF YOU USE

### DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

It is easy to let a cold run on. You may say with others that you always let a cold take care of itself. There is a danger of following this plan once too often. At this season of the year the lungs seem to be unusually susceptible to disease, and before you suspect it pneumonia or consumption has seated itself in your system. It is possible you have tried the cough mixtures which druggists offer to their customers. These may do well enough for slight colds or tickling in the throat but they are powerless in the presence of serious disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is far more than a cough remedy. It cures the cold as well as loosening and easing the cough. It takes the pains out of the bones, and reaches the very seat of the disease when there is pain and tightness in the chest. It would not be too much to say that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved thousands of people from pneumonia and consumption. There is not a village or hamlet in Canada where this famous family treatment is not recognized as a most unusually effective cure for croup, bronchitis, asthma, coughs and colds.

Mrs. R. D. Turner, Broadview, N.W. T., writes:—"We have seven children and have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for every one of them and with good results. We get four bottles at a time and find it a good remedy to break up a cold on the lungs."

Don't take anything said to be "just as good." There is no throat and lung medicine just as good as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Remember this when buying, and insist on having Dr. Chase's; 25 cents a bottle. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SEVERAL INTERESTING episodes are reported by an agent of the Great West Life Insurance Co., of Winnipeg. In one town he had occasion to make a small purchase in one of the principal stores, and before he came out six of the eight clerks engaged in that store had signed applications for life insurance.

## A WELL-KNOWN BANDA MAN SPEAKS

A Well-Known J. P. Is Cured of Kidney Trouble of Long Standing by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

BANDA, Ont., May 14.—(Special.) There is no one more widely known and highly respected in this section of the country than Wm. Bell, Esq., J.P., and the statement he makes below concerning his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills bears weight and carries conviction with it.

"For more than a year I was a sufferer from kidney trouble," Mr. Bell says. "Always in pain at times the agony would become unendurable and I was practically unable to attend to any of my duties. I doctored with several local physicians and tried every means to get cured, but without success. At last I was induced to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I have the greatest pleasure in stating that they drove away the pains entirely and restored me to my old time health and strength. I am sure I owe this entirely to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

### TRADE NOTES.

IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE issue of February 7th, there was published a report of a remarkable test made by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son of Millgrove, Ontario. Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son are the largest importers and breeders of Yorkshire swine in Canada, and their Summerhill herd is the most successful prize winning herd of hogs in America. Messrs. Flatt & Son are known throughout America as Importers, Breeders and Exhibitors of Yorkshire Swine of a pronounced bacon type, and therefore, it was to be expected that their report of a test made by them would arouse considerable interest, and it did.

We have been asked to republish the report and we accordingly give it below.

#### D. C. FLATT & SON'S REPORT.

"There has been so much said on the subject of Stock Foods that for our own satisfaction we determined to get at the exact truth in the matter. We had previously tested them far enough to know that no Stock Food on the market can compare with Herbageum, in fact, Professor Gridale's test as published in the Farmer's Advocate showed that to be the case. The whole thing then was to get at the value of Herbageum.

For years we have used it for fitting show stock and we knew absolutely that it was of great value for that purpose and we determined to find out by a fair test if the effect on the finished bacon would be as pronounced and beneficial as we knew it to be on the hog fitted for show purposes.

We made the test on six pure bred Yorkshire pigs, taking them from the sow at seven weeks and feeding three of them Herbageum and the other three exactly the same feed without Herbageum. Herbageum made a good showing. Not only were the gains of the Herbageum fed pigs greater but the lard and fat were much whiter and the flesh was much clearer and firmer. The difference was quite noticeable to anyone. Those six hogs were taken to Hamilton market and Mr. J. H. Baker, buyer for F. W. Fearman & Co. was asked to pass his opinion on them. He picked out the three Herbageum fed hogs at once as being superior to the others in lard, fat and flesh. This test has entirely satisfied us of the value of Herbageum to the grower of bacon hogs.

(Signed) D. C. FLATT & SON.

Summerhill Stock Farm,  
Millgrove, Ont., Jan. 17th, 1906.

#### J. H. BAKER'S LETTER.

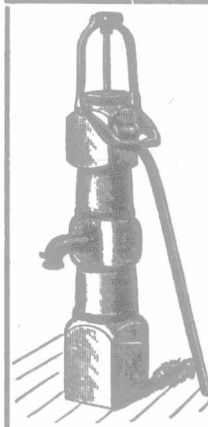
On December 18th, I was asked by Mr. Chas. Goodbrand, who, I understand, was acting for D. C. Flatt & Son of Millgrove, to pass a comparative opinion on two lots of hogs which he had at Hamilton market. There were three hogs in each lot and the difference in color of fat and lard and in clearness and firmness of flesh was so great as to be quite apparent even to a man inexperienced in such matters. After I had given a decision Mr. Goodbrand informed me that the six hogs had been fed in a test, the object of which was to get at the value of Herbageum when fed to bacon hogs. The three hogs I had picked out as the superior ones, he said, were the hogs that had been fed Herbageum. The superiority was certainly very marked and appears to me to demonstrate beyond doubt the value of Herbageum in the production of the right kind of bacon."

(Signed) J. H. BAKER.

Buyer for The F. W. Fearman Co.,  
Hamilton, Ont. Jan. 16th, 1906.  
—Adv.

IT IS PRETTY WELL understood among farmers generally the necessity for portable granaries, and the convenience and economy in handling the grain from the separator, such a tank is doing away with having to employ teams to haul grain during threshing just at a time when they can be used to advantage at other work.

Having been asked a number of times by customers if we could manufacture a tank of sheet metal that would answer all requirements, that we could sell at a price that would bring them within reach of the trade, we have devoted considerable time and thought and are turning out a tank that we believe will gain the favor of all, and at a price that will do away with the necessity of brain wracking experiments which usually prove unsatisfactory as well as expensive.



## Make the Hired Man Happy

By Putting a CATER PUMP in Your Well.

THEY PUMP EASY AND ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works,

REFERENCE: Bank B. N. A. Box 410, BRANDON, MAN.

# Rex Flintkote ROOFING



### A Perfect Poultry House

means bigger and healthier birds and increased egg production. The best is none too good, especially since the best can be had with the least possible trouble. For instance, pictured above is a poultry house covered (roof and sides) with Rex Flintkote Roofing. Besides the few rolls it took to cover the buildings, it required merely a hammer and as much of an ordinary farmhand's time as would have been required to lay so much carpet. It produced a poultry refuge, cool in summer, warm in winter; proof against rain, wind, snow, and danger from falling sparks.

## Rex Flintkote Roofing

is made of chemically treated long-fibre wool, both sides covered with fire-proof compound and protected by a covering of flint, making the only conceded absolute resister of water, temperature, acid, alkali, rot and fire.

### SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES

Make your own tests. We send also our book which shows other buildings of all kinds subjected to all kinds of climatic conditions, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote for all roofing purposes. Contains valuable information about roofing that every house builder and owner should know. The best dealers sell Rex Flintkote—always bears above trade mark. "Look for the Boy"—take no substitutes.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.  
India St., Boston, Mass.  
Agents everywhere

The construction of our tank is as follows: It is made of heavy galvanized iron, 10 and 12 ft. in diameters and 6 and 8 feet in height. The sheets are all locked and rivetted together but the last vertical seam which is fastened by bolting together the two angle iron flanges that are rivetted to the two abutting edges.

At the bottom of the tank as well as the top is a circle of heavy angle iron which is spiked to the plank floor and bolted to the bottom of the tank. After the tank is set up the four band iron hoops are put on and drawn into place. On the outside and far enough up to permit a wagon backing under is a shute, with slide on outside and an apron on the inside which allows the emptying of most of the contents of the tank by gravity.

The tank is complete with a 10 oz. duck cover which is raised in the center and fastened with loops to those on the top edge of the tank.

The principal advantages claimed are: that it is fireproof; that it is easily moved on account of its weight; that

it is indestructible and an investment that will soon pay for itself in the saving of time and money. It can be erected by anyone in less than half a day.

A catalog illustrating our tanks is now in the hands of printers and as soon as completed will be mailed to anyone on request.

RED RIVER METAL CO.

Mrs. Impecunious—Here's a man suing for divorce because his wife goes through his pockets. What would you do, John, dear, if you woke up to-night and found me at your pockets?

Mr. Impecunious—Get up and help you look.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

"Of course he clasped you in his arms when the canoe upset?" said an interested friend to a young lady who had been rescued from the river. "No, just the opposite!" "Just the opposite! What do you mean?" "Why, the canoe upset when he clasped me in his arms!"

# Your Egg Book

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TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a according to directions to one lot of hens, keeping an equal number on the same feed, omitting the Pan-a-ce-a, and make a careful account in the egg-book of the eggs produced by each lot. If the Pan-a-ce-a fed hens do not show a big profit on the investment, return the empty package and your money will be refunded. Pan-a-ce-a acts directly on the organs of digestion; it supplies iron for the blood, cleanses the liver, arouses the egg-producing organs, reddens the comb and brightens the feathers; in fact, it produces eggs in the only reasonable way without stimulants that are injurious.

## DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Besides making hens lay it cures and prevents cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., and all forms of diseases due to digestive troubles or infection. It bears the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about thirty fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

**1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents; 12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.**

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

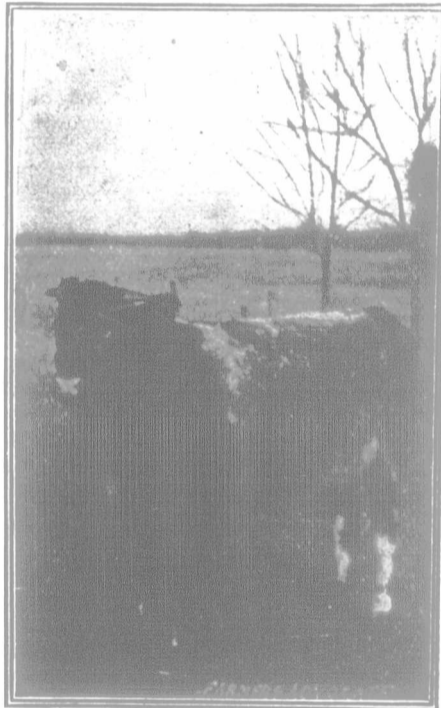
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

FEMALES IN McLENNAN'S SALE.

As we said in our comments upon the stock offered by Mr. McLennan in his sale on June 7th all the females are of good size, serviceable type and approved breeding. Such a combination is difficult always to get, and were it not for the pronounced intuitive ability of the breeder these would seldom be found in a herd, for the tendency among live stock is to reach an average, and the stock at Lakeside is far above that. Many of the females are by Sir Colin Campbell, a bull imported by John Isaac of Markham and of the Clara family, a tribe highly esteemed throughout Scotland and described as among the most useful sorts. This bull weighs over a ton, is a remarkable easy feeder and as he is a most impressive sire, particularly of females, his stock have in a large degree inherited the character of their sire.

One of the first individuals used by Mr. McLennan was Cleora (imp.) by Gladstone, and as this cow has been a regular breeder there are several younger cows with Scotch crosses upon this foundation. One of this breeding is Cleora of Lakeside, an old cow by Earl of Lancaster but a regular breeder, red in color and still nursing the young bull Brier Bush, which is an evidence of her worth.

Cleora of Lakeside 3rd, —25757— a big square meaty cow is another of this tribe. Her sire is the Lustre bull, Lollard Lustre 16261, and her dam the



ROYAL LASS

One of the Females in the McLennan's Sale,

cow described above. This cow cannot be said to be possessed of a great deal of style about the head but bears evidence of usefulness as a breeder by her stock and as a milker by her udder. She is now in calf to the Missie bull Red Marquis, by Marquis of Zenda, a bull whose stock has been prominent at all the larger shows of recent years.

A daughter of Cleora of Lakeside 3rd is Bloom of Lakeside, a red nine-year-old cow by Royal Duke 24640, a Golden Drop bull by Royal Gloster. It was this Golden Drop family, by the way, which made Sylvester Campbell of Kinellar famous. Bloom of Lakeside, while a little gaudy on the pin bones, is well meated and a mellow handler, square in frame and is in calf to Red Marquis.

One of the most prominent cows in the herd is Royal Rose 33063, nine years old, a roan and also by Royal Duke and has for dam Maid of Lakeside by the imported bull Count of the Empire. This cow has an exceptionally well developed fore end and carries a lot of flesh at all times. She has a nice feminine head with considerable style and character. Last year she raised the heifer calf Royal Lass by Bouncer, whose halftone appears herewith, now she is in calf to Red Marquis.

A very stylish attractive cow is Royal Maid 46531, now six years old, red and white in color. She was got by the imported bull Sir Colin Campbell and her dam was Glenzary Maid. In her breeding she thus com-

# LIQUID

Simply to please friends of my old liquid form of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy, you can now get either the tablet form, or the liquid. I changed from the liquid to the tablets, simply to satisfy a large contingent, who believed and quite correctly, that a tablet is more convenient to carry and to take. But thousands have written me since August 1904, when the change was made, vigorously protesting. They have plead unceasingly for Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy "liquid form." And finally, to fully satisfy all, I have at last granted the request. Both tablets and liquid can now be had from your Druggist. He may be out of the liquid remedy but can easily secure it for you. Show him this announcement.

The contentment that will now naturally exist because of the change, will in itself prove gratifying to me as well. Racine, Wis., 4-29-1906. C. I. Shoop, M. D.



## Address an Envelope to



or the branch nearest your home and enclose your savings under Post Office Order, Express Order or Registered Postage. Withdrawals can be made just as easily: simply write us a letter bearing your signature—and your money will be earning

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### \$1.00 opens an account in

## THE NORTHERN BANK

#### HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Sir Daniel H. McMillan Capt. Wm. Robinson  
President Vice. Pres.

lines the Bates' and Cruickshank's blood, which in this case has produced an exceptionally useful type of animal. There is plenty of size and a nice even covering of mellow flesh. She is now in calf to Red Marquis.

Clemintina B is the same age, red and by the same sire. She is a short, thick set, square cow, in good condition with a bull calf at foot by Bouncer and will be bred before the sale. She is the dam of the fourth prize senior yearling heifer at Winnipeg last fall.

A well balanced growthy cow is Miss Rosebud 52002, five years old, red, by Sir Colin Campbell, dam Maid of Lakeside by Count of the Empire. With her goes a calf by the herd bull Bouncer.

There are five four-year-old cows, all got by Sir Colin Campbell, including Rose Birdie 57476, a roan out of Royal Rose with bull calf at foot by Bouncer; Daintie Clementina 57475, a very stylish, showy, agreeable handling cow out of Cleora of Lakeside 3rd; Clementina Lustre 52000 out of Bloom of Lakeside and in calf to Red Marquis; Red Bird 57474, dam Clementina of Lakeside 2nd with a roan bull calf at foot and bred to Conqueror; Clementina Belle, dam Cleora of Lakeside, bred to Red Marquis.

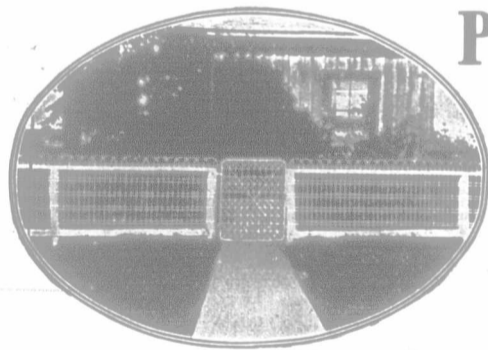
## TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairying don't pay. **Tubulars stop this loss.** Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog S-186

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CREAM SEPARATORS



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For Lawns, Gardens, Cemeteries, Parks, Etc.

Galvanized and coated with white enamel paint.

Any height up to 8 feet and any length from 10 feet up. No waste.

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## FREE BOOK ABOUT U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

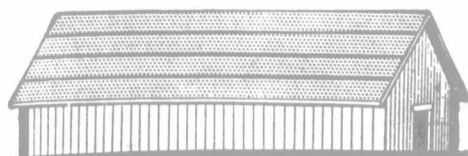
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- WHY the U. S. Skims Cleanest
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4 pages of well-printed, easy reading, finely illustrated facts for the farmer who wants to make his cows pay the biggest profit. One cent brings you new Catalogue No. 110. Write the postal today.

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Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada. Prompt delivery. 435



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Before you build or repair, learn about the most economical of all roofings and sidings.

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Sample Free.

Send for sample and name of nearest dealer. Paroid Roofing is used by U. S. Government and leading farmers everywhere. Extra tough and durable. Proof against water, sparks, cinders, heat, cold and gases. Light slate colored—no tar—does not taint water. Write today for samples and save money.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.  
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Originators of free roofing kit in every roll.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Two three-year-olds of more than passing merit are, Empress 65359 and Magnet 65362. These are both by Sir Colin Campbell, the former is a smooth, tidy, stylish heifer, but the latter has more scale, is snug, has a more stylish carriage and showy appearance. She is nursing a bull calf by Bouncer and is bred to Red Marquis. There are three two-year-olds offered by Mr. McLennan and one or two by Mr. Mabon, all of approved type and first class individuals bred to Red Marquis. Catalogues are now ready and a more extended description of individuals and pedigrees may be found therein. June 7th is the date. C. N. R. trains will be met at Belmont and Neeland on morning of the sale. Passengers on the Deloraine branch should change at Holmfield.

## Not In The Same Class A Warning to Ladies who Use Package Dyes.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, of Montreal, manufacturers of the world-famed DIAMOND DYES, would specially warn all users of DIAMOND DYES as well as retail merchants, that they have not the slightest connection with any firm or combination of people who are now putting up a weak and adulterated package dyes for home use.

The manufacturers of DIAMOND DYES, for their own interests, and for the welfare and protection of tens of thousands of Canadian women, find it necessary to denounce the reports circulated by manufacturers of certain crude dyes that their products are put up according to the formula of the DIAMOND DYES.

The adulterated dyes manufactured by speculators (jealous of the success of DIAMOND DYES), are not in the same class with the popular DIAMOND DYES.

To insure complete success in home dyeing work, buy only the DIAMOND DYES, and see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES appear on every envelope.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, P. Q., will send FREE to any address their New Direction Book, Sample of Dyed Cloth, and Verse Story, entitled "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike."

## GOSSIP

A. Graham, of Pomeroy, writes us that he has entered some very choice stuff for the sale to be held in the C.P.R. pavilion on the 30th of this month.

One of the lot Crimson Chief, red, two years old, by Manitoba Chief—20044—one of the best sons of the grand old Victoria bull Indian Chief (imp.) Crimson Chief's dam imported Cowslip—50502—was imported by John Isaac and sold by him at auction for \$600. She is by Count Joyful, one of Scotland's leading show and stock bulls, her dam Claret Cup of the well-known Claret family. The breeding and individual merit of Crimson Chief would recommend him for use in the best herds.

Another good one is American Standard by American Statesman out of Duchess of Gloster C., and a particularly good eleven-months-old heifer, Ury Girl 6th by Golden Standard—34686—a Cecelia bull; dam by Indian Chief (imp.), sire Golden Flame—27770—a Kinellar bull of rare merit. Ury Girl 5th dam of Ury Girl 6th is by Knuckle Duster (imp.) and out of Ury Girl (imp.). As will be seen by above this heifer is very richly bred, and she is full of quality.

Walter James & Sons, of Rosser, Man., advise us as follows re their contribution to the second annual provincial auction sale to be held in Winnipeg on May 30, next.

It may not be out of place for us to say that we have entered five of our good young heifers. Two of these, Lady Coella—68440—and Marcellin—68443—are by our chief stock bull, Choice Goods—40741—and are a splendid pair of roans. The dams of these two heifers are Lady Cobourg—34788—and Mahtab—25464—respectively, two of our best breeding cows.

Choice Goods, it may be remembered, was the sire of the champion, first prize and third prize Shorthorn females at last year's show and sale, and we consider the pair of heifers mentioned above to be superior to our last year's entry.

The other three heifers, two roans and one red are sired by Judge Senator—48829—a bull out of Matchless 11th—22939—and sired by the famous old Judge—23410. In the first of these three heifers Ruth—68445—is the blood of champions. She is out of Rosette 20th—50877—whose sire Scottish Canadian (imp.)—36100—was grand champion at Winnipeg last summer.

The second heifer by Judge Senator, also a roan, is a very promising one. She is Charmian—68438—out of Christina—42056. The third heifer is a red one, that by some is liked the best of the whole lot. She is a particularly breedy young thing and has plenty of substance.

These are all good heifers, and it was a long time before we could make up our minds to part with them, and we hope they will fall into the right hands. We feel sure they will give a good account of themselves, wherever they go.

(It will be remembered that the contribution of Messrs. James to the sale last year was of high class stuff, good enough to be awarded the association's prize. —Ed.)

### THE BLUESTONE TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

During the past two months a number of questions relating to the Bluestone treatment for smut have reached us. As many of them touch upon matters of more or less interest to all grain growers in the Northwest, it has been thought that the publication of the replies thereto would be desirable at the present time, when so much attention is being directed towards the prevention of smut.

1. If the bluestone is covered with a whitish incrustation, is its value impaired?

Ans. The formation of this incrustation is due to loss of a part of the water of crystallization in the bluestone, due to the exposure of the material to dry air. It implies no loss of strength, but rather the reverse, as weight for weight this incrustated bluestone will contain

### Good Looks

are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

## Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

## Sunshine Furnace

HON. R. L. BORDEN  
LEADER OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY  
"GENIAL WARYTH"

You can shake down a "Sunshine" furnace without getting covered with ashes and dust—has a dust flue through which all the dust and ashes escape when you shake down the fire.

This heater is so easily regulated and operated, and so clean, that it makes the entire household bright and genial.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

## McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON.

somewhat more copper sulphate than the normal blue crystals. As it readily enters into solution it may be used without hesitation and it will be found equally effective with the unchanged bluestone.

2. If salt be added to the bluestone pickling solution in order that weed seeds, light grains, etc., may be floated off, will the addition affect the efficiency of the solution in the prevention of smut or injure the wheat?

Ans. It is doubtful if the addition of the salt will materially affect the value of the pickle for destroying smut spores. Upon experiment it may be found that there is a tendency towards intensifying the action of the pickle in this respect, but we can advance no proof of this at the present time.

Recent experiments by us, however, have shown that when salt has been added at the rate of, say, 16 to 20 ounces per gallon of bluestone solution—a quantity necessary for the purpose indicated, the vitality of the treated wheat has been seriously affected.

Further tests in this connection are now in progress to obtain a fuller knowledge of the action of the salt upon the germ. In the meantime there is sufficient evidence to warrant us in issuing a caution against the use of salt in the pickling solution.

3. Some authorities recommend a stronger solution of bluestone for wheat badly affected than for wheat that is fairly clean. Is this desirable or necessary?

Ans. The smut-destroying value of a solution of bluestone depends primarily upon its strength—that is, the number of pounds per gallon of water—consequently if smut is present even in very small quantities, a solution is required just as strong as for very smutty wheat. We should, therefore, recommend one strength of solution to be used for all wheats requiring treatment, employing a sufficiency to thoroughly moisten every kernel.

FRANK T. SHUTT,  
Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

## America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

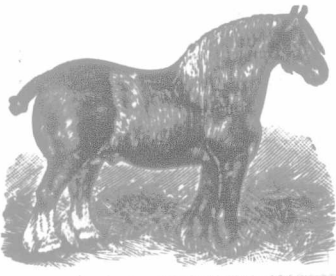
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.  
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THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

### McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

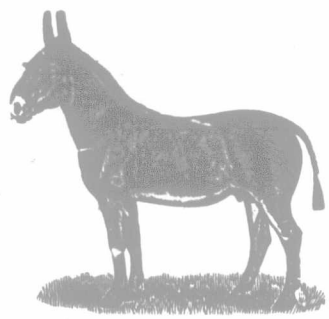


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Order your breeding stock at once. We can supply you with pure bred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, and Big Missouri Jacks at quick turn-over prices, on your own terms.

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## J. B. HOGATE'S

Shires, Clydes, Percherons,  
Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.

My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clydes stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE - Proprietor.

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### Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns.

There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts will be three years old in spring, five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

### SHORTHORNS.

I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write to me for particulars and prices.

JOHN GRAHAM - Carberry, Manitoba.

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### EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The natural fate of a social machinery is to become complicated, and the machinery of education is no exception to the rule. In a primitive community educational machinery stands in tolerably close relation to the needs of the situation as a whole. With increasing division of labor, however, comes greater difficulty of adjustment. Waste will occur, of course, in all cases where an agency has become antiquated and unfit to meet fairly the demands made upon it whether the machinery be simple or complex. In the case of complex social or other organization, waste occurs whenever legitimate work is left to haphazard or chance, wherever one agency is burdened with duties which properly belong to another, wherever two or more agencies are trying to do the same work, wherever the work of one agency gets out of line with that of another.

The purpose of this paper is to offer some suggestions upon the unification of our educational agencies. The various topics will be treated in a general way in the expectation that discussion may lay necessary emphasis upon the details.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

The university is probably the most talked about feature of the educational system of the province to-day. As a result of the illuminating discussions that have been going on in the press and on the public platform, and of the searching of heart that the members of the university council have experienced, we may fairly expect to see a great forward movement taking place in university affairs. The university has lately been laying a good deal of emphasis upon its character as a provincial institution, charged with the duty of looking after the interests of higher education in all its branches, presumably for the entire province. No doubt the university intends to inaugurate a policy which shall enable it to read its title clear to the true provincial status. It is probable that before many years have passed we shall have a university offering courses of study of high grade suited to the needs of the youth of the province.

No one pretends of course that the university, as it is, is in a position to minister to those needs to-day. It is safe to say that the attendance of students will increase just as rapidly as the university can find means of increasing the number of possible courses of work. Medicine and theology are tolerably well provided for. The agricultural courses will shortly be available. Lectureships in law are spoken of as among the desired additions for the near future. There is general recognition of the need of bringing the normal school into closer relations with the university; a feature of the situation which is dealt with more fully under another heading. In addition to what have been mentioned we may confidently look forward to an expansion of university activity chiefly in those directions which have marked the development of American institutions of like grade. The terms commercial and technological indicate in a general way the character of the courses which the social needs of the times demand. One of the most significant features of American university life is that the standard arts courses are not sought by the strongest and most vigorous men, but are attended chiefly by young women and by men of less strenuous type.

Universities, as well as other educational institutions, must in the long run depend on the good will of the whole people. A provincial university must take the needs of the whole people into account. A wealthy endowed private institution may indulge in all kinds of educational capers. It may teach phrenology, or biometallism, or astrology, or metaphysical healing, or it may adhere to an absolutely rigid policy of exclusion, preserving the old established courses because they are established and nourishing its own insolent humor to the very top of its bent. Of course neither of these attitudes will ever do for an institution dependent upon provincial support; and fortunately in this democratic province there is not much danger of either of these extremes. While the university council has not exhibited any very intense zeal

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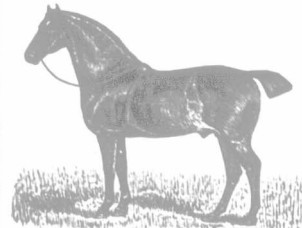
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for the establishment of new courses, there are indications of a willing mind towards a much to be desired lengthening of cords and strengthening of stakes.

THE UNIVERSITY'S CHIEF DEFECT.

It will probably be admitted on all sides that the chief defect to be observed in our university, as it is constituted at present, is that it lives moves, and has its being in a realm remote from the great mass of people. Elementary and secondary education and the interests connected therewith are rooted and grounded in public favor. The rate-payers who must be appealed to in the last resort almost never refuse to vote yea, to any reasonable proposition put before them by the school boards for the improvement of the elementary and secondary schools. What would be the fate, at the present time, of a bill for raising money for direct taxation for university purposes, if submitted to the people at large? Of course you can get money without much difficulty for the denominational colleges. But what about the university which as we have all heard is a provincial university? If it is to be a truly provincial university it must get a strong hold upon the people. The people at large who readily vote money to the other parts of our educational machinery must be shown that our educational interests are one and that the province cannot afford to neglect any part of the service of education. If it is good policy for the church to send out men among the people to disseminate information about the work of the theological colleges and to impress upon the minds and hearts of the faithful, the nature of the relation theological colleges and the moral progress of Canada, then it will be good policy for the university to devise some means of driving it home to the mind, the conscience, and the heart, and incidentally to the financial consciousness of the people that there is an inevitable necessary relation between university education and economic as well as moral progress. Mr. W. S. Ellis, of Kingston, in his address to the D. E. A. in 1904 states as his deliberate opinion that provincial departments of education should regard it not only as good policy but as a duty to maintain a staff for the purpose of keeping the public familiar with the relations of education to the economic problems of the country. The people must be persuaded of the truth of this: That education gives intellectual and moral power, and that increased intelligence results in greater productive capacity. Any appeal to the mass of the people in favor of support of university education on the ground that the universities increase "culture" will be ineffective. Show them that a university course will make a man a more efficient worker in a working community, and keep on showing them that with the persistence that characterizes the emissaries of the theological college and you will accomplish something.

The passage from the secondary school to the university is unduly narrow. If the university is to serve the needs of the time it should be made accessible to a larger number of the youth of the province. There should be a shifting of responsibility regarding the decision as to how many and how wide the passages should be. In short, the council should entrust to the lower schools some of the discretion which it now exercises absolutely in regard to the admission of students.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school is a technical or professional school. It is intended to furnish training for the teacher in the same way that the theological seminary furnishes training for the young minister and the medical school for the young physician. The general elementary and secondary education of the teacher, the physician and the clergyman, may be, to all interests identical or nearly so up to the point where specialization begins, with the future calling in view.

Obviously a point of prime importance here is to determine exactly what courses should be included in a rightly organized normal school. What constitutes the special training of the teacher. Various answers have been given and are being given to this question. Fortunately it is not necessary to go into the question as to whether the

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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Terms of sale will be five months credit on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. and 3 per cent. discount for cash.

C.N.R. trains will be met at Belmont and Neeland on morning of the sale. Passengers on C.P.R. trains, change at Holmfield. Write for catalogue.

Date—June 7  
Hour—One o'clock.

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Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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normal school course should furnish instruction in the subjects of study which the prospective teacher is expected to teach as well as those branches which deal with the history, philosophy and practice of the art of teaching. That question has been decided for us already. In the U.S. and Europe generally, a normal school is an institution in which the so-called non-professional courses, and the so-called professional courses run along side by side. Here in Manitoba the student entering the normal school brings with him a certificate stating that he has already completed in the secondary school, a certain course of academic or non-professional work, and during his stay in the normal school his time is wholly taken up with problems of theory and practice related to the history the philosophy and the art of education.

### SCOPE AND FUNCTION OF THE NORMAL.

The position taken in this paper is that in this province we should adhere to this conception of the function of the normal school and that any additions to be made by way of improving its course of study should be not by mere repetition of work ordinarily belonging to the secondary school, but should aim at broadening and deepening the student's knowledge of the special theoretical and practical problems of the vocation of the teacher. It is quite true that our teachers are lacking in general scholarship, and that the standard of attainment should be raised; but the improvement in the general scholarship of the teachers is to be secured by postponing their entrance into the normal school until a desired standard is reached, and not by laying upon the normal school duties which belong properly to another institution. Waste always occurs wherever one agency or institution is called upon to perform duties properly belonging to another.

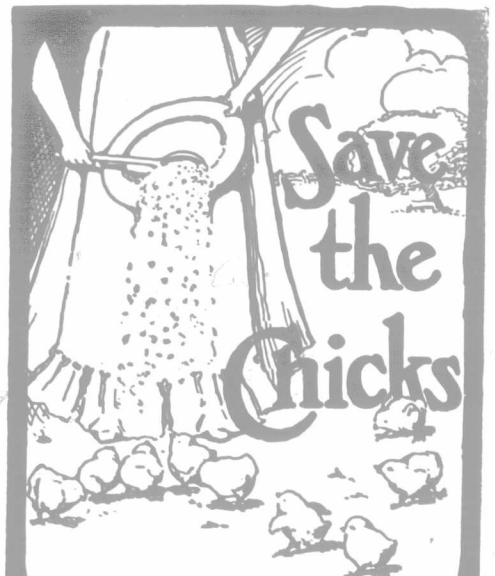
The length of the normal school term is just about one half of what it should be. Within the span of eighteen weeks a good deal of ground is covered, it is true. But following the lead of Ontario, where a whole academic year is now given to the professional training of the second-class teacher, we must presently be prepared for a forward step in that direction. This is set down not as the mere expression of a pious wish, but because the extension of the normal school course of study is urgently required at the present time. And the expansion will not be in the direction of algebra, grammar and physics, but of a more extensive and intensive knowledge of the history of education, logic, psychology, and related disciplines as well as of more practice in actual teaching under favorable conditions and under expert guidance.

### IMPORTANT ECONOMIES.

Certain economies could easily be effected by an arrangement between the university and the normal school in certain closely related courses. The university student, whose interests lead him toward teaching, should find in the normal school curriculum a year's work in logic, psychology, philosophy of education and history of education—along with a suitable amount of practice. or as one may say, laboratory work—as solid, as informing, and as useful in after life for the citizen—professional or business man as any offered in the present university courses. It would not be difficult to arrange a course satisfactory to both the university council and the normal school.

The advantages to the school of such an arrangement are obvious. A greater number of young men would probably offer for teaching, and we could retain their services in the teaching ranks for a longer time. It would raise the educational standard among teachers by encouraging them to go forward to a degree, which many would be likely to do when they found that their normal school course counted towards the degree. It would provide a course of instruction available for university students, who do not intend to become teachers, in regard to the history of schools and of school administration, which should be of untold value to our future citizens, the school trustees and educational legislators of a later day.

Passing by the secondary school as dealt with very fully by another speaker, the relation between the secondary school and the elementary school may



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the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), cures and prevents these difficulties; it has special germ-killing properties peculiar to itself. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a to the setting hen and the chicks after they are three days old and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease, and that they will grow fast, healthy and strong. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a has the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls. Sold on a written guarantee. Sprinkle Instant Lice Killer on the setting hen and nest, and the brood will come off free from lice.

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5 lbs. 85c  
12 lbs. \$1.75  
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Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

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Her Father—"You are going to marry that insignificant little girl, Percy Millyuns! Why, you once said you would never marry a man less than six feet high."

Edith—"Oh, I know, papa; but I decided to take off 25 per cent for cash."



be very briefly spoken of. In our system the pupil passes into the high school at the age of fourteen, in theory; at fifteen of thereabouts as a matter of fact. Is there not a waste of time here? Should not the average boy or girl be ready for secondary studies before the age of fourteen or sixteen? Should not a boy who proposes to do something in languages be studying languages by the time he gets into his teens, at any rate? It should not be difficult to arrange matters so that any boy or girl of thirteen who wished to do so could devote a few hours per week to the study of Latin. In short, make Latin and one modern language optional in the two highest grades of the elementary school. A preparatory form or grade intermediate between the high school and grade six might be established by which a forward pupil could gain a year's time. One can hardly look over the programme of studies for grade eight without the feeling that there is a good deal of matter there that might be either greatly condensed or else omitted altogether.

**MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARDS ADVOCATED.**

Most of those who have had anything to do with the administration of rural schools will agree that the system of small trustee boards of three members exercising control over a single small school district is an entirely inconvenient one. The advantages which should attend the establishment of municipal school boards are numerous and important. A seat on such a board would be greatly desired by those vitally interested in education and competent at the same time to perform the required duties. Greater interest in education would be stimulated and greater care exercised in the selection of teachers. Waste could be avoided in regard to certain expenditures for the up-keep of the schools, and greater intelligence would be exercised in the purchase of school apparatus. Perhaps most important of all, a municipal school board would be in an immensely better position to select suitable teachers for the schools than the individual school boards could possibly be under the present haphazard hit or miss system. The present small board can hardly be said to select. They merely elect their teachers from among the few that are available. Such a board could readily confer with the local inspector and so concert measures for the improvement of the schools. The conveyance of the children to schools at public expense is a problem with which a municipal school board would be competent to deal, and the same may be said of the related problem of consolidation of school districts and the establishment of central schools.

A majority of such a board would probably be elected by popular vote. Of a total board of five members one might be appointed by the municipal council and the other by the reeve. In any case some arrangement could be arrived at by which the best men in sight could be secured for this service. The present system does not economize administrative talent. Some initial difficulty may be experienced in breaking away from it, owing to the mere fact that it is and has been the established order. The prejudice in favor of local control will be hard to overcome in spite of the fact that such control makes for inefficiency and waste.

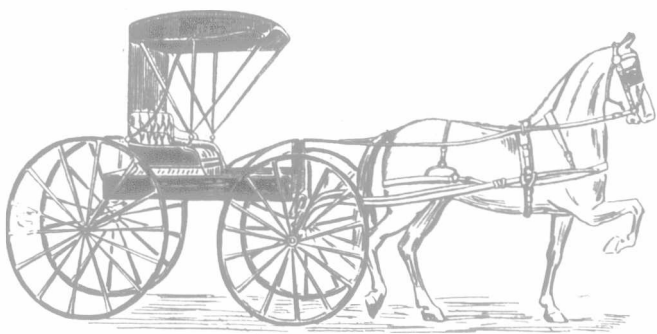
**DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC GRANTS.**

A change might be made in the method of distributing the public grants to elementary schools, which should have the effect of raising the standard of efficiency in a very marked degree. As long as the grade of scholarship and of training of the teacher employed in a particular school does not affect the earning of the legislative grant, so long will the average rural school district continue to employ the apprentice teacher with the lowest grade of certificate willing to give his, or more frequently her, services at the cheapest rate. The effect of this is to hand over rural elementary education to the least efficient class of teacher. An elementary school employing a second-class teacher should receive a larger grant, and one employing a first-class teacher should receive a still larger grant than one employing a third-class teacher or a person with a permit. To those who are intimate with the actual workings of the schools and the continual

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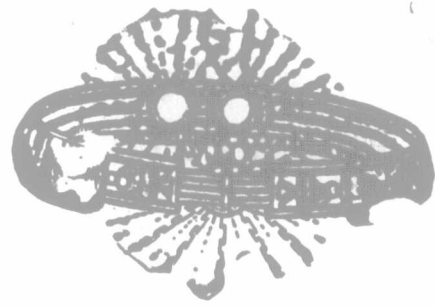
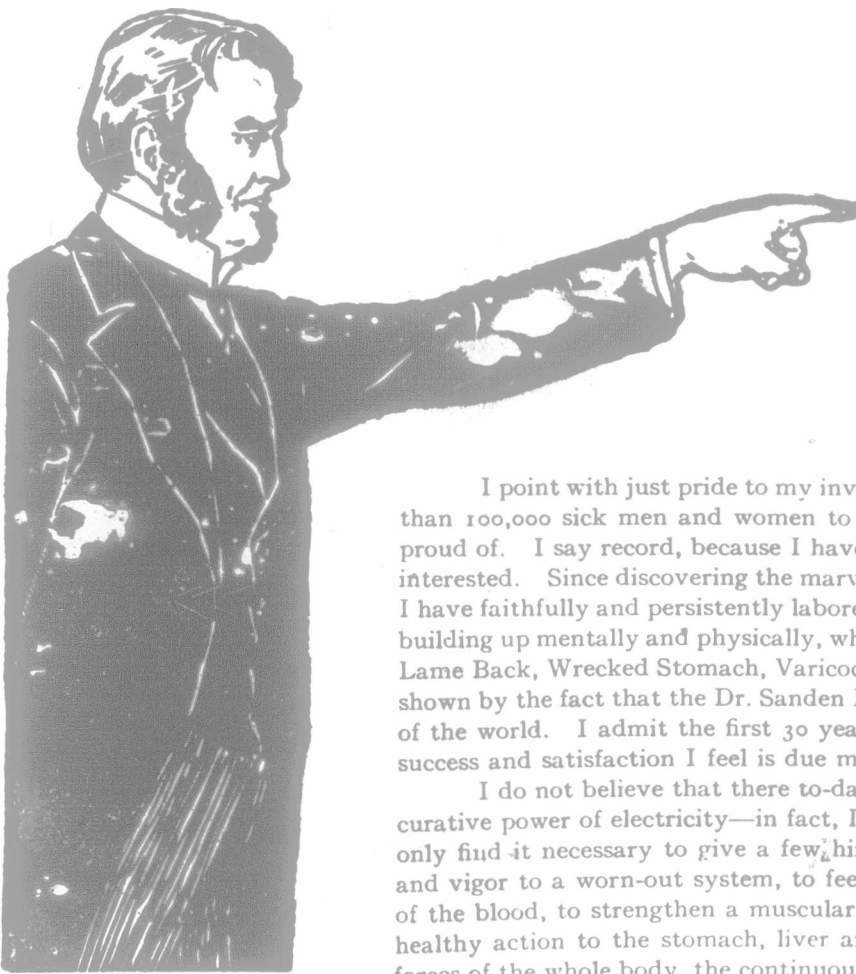
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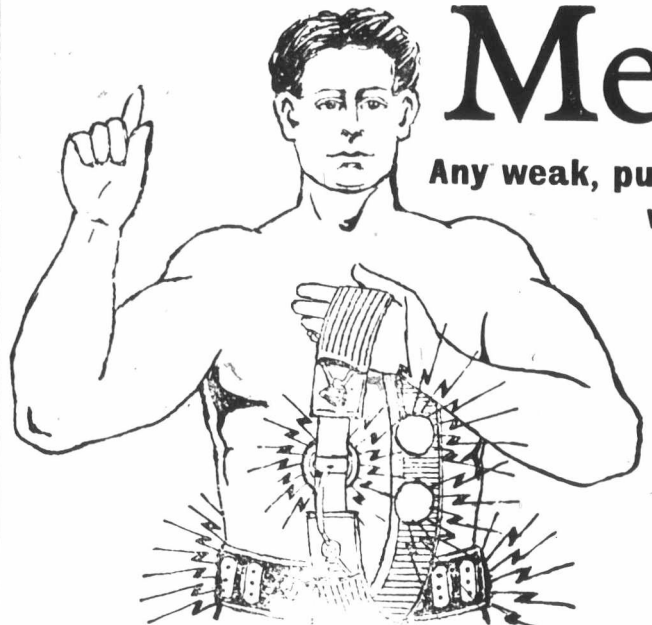
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Men with small, flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first—that is what they have lost when they break down.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

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I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

## MANUAL TRAINING IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

It is well to understand the nature of the problem before us. The improvement of the rural school programme will not, in the opinion of the writer, be in the direction of selecting more attractive book studies. Our education, rural and urban, is altogether too bookish as it is. Why not provide for the rural child a programme of studies in which there shall be ample opportunity for the acquisition of skill in manual activity to balance the sensory side, which has hitherto been over-emphasized. He has had little to do in school but to take in impressions, with very little opportunity for expression. The rural school boy is just as much in need of motor training as his town brother. It is true, the former finds a good deal of work to do on the farm, but in doing that work he does not usually develop accuracy the quality he most needs. Our country schools are much in need of teachers who can give instruction in industrial drawing. I suppose many of us live in hope of the coming day when there shall be work benches in our rural schools and teachers who shall be able to guide the constructive activities of the boys along appropriate lines. The little bit of oral reading, reciting and writing of the upper grades of the rural school seems but a poor pennyworth of expression alongside of an intolerable deal of impression.

One word regarding the relation between the teachers and their representatives on the advisory board. The teachers' representatives are elected by the teachers at large in two divisions. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of this representation upon the educational senate of the province. In the opinion of the writer, the franchise in that election is unnecessarily wide and should be restricted. What is required is the exercise of a real choice with fair knowledge of the situation, and its needs, and of the men available. A lad of eighteen, a girl of sixteen, just out of school and entering as a mere apprentice into the field of education, is not in a position to exercise an intelligent choice in a matter of this kind. The possession of a permanent certificate, along with, say, three years' experience, would be a fair qualification for an elector.

Viriden, Man.

S. E. LANG. }

## SOME CHOICE STEERS.

From the *Innisfail Province* of recent date we take the following: "There was recently shipped from this place by Mr. D. Sinclair what was probably the best bunch of grain-fed steers ever brought to this market. There were six three-year-olds and six two-year-olds in the lot and the average weight was 1251 pounds each. Mr. Sinclair's steers were mixed with fall three-year-old and four-year-old cattle, and they stood out pre-eminently as the best, not only in appearance, but in money value, for these steers at two years realized nearly as much as did the four-year-olds.

Last summer the writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Sinclair's farm and noted something of his methods of feeding and breeding. His cows are big, roomy, pure bred Shorthorns and grades. They are not the milkless kind either, for Mr. Sinclair is something of a dairyman, as well as steer feeder. The calves are early trained to eat a little grain. They are handled gently so as to accommodate themselves to changed conditions on the approach of winter and from the birthday of the calf until the day it lands on the Innisfail market, the baby bovine is never allowed to become a boarder, giving nothing in the way of gain for food consumed. The result is seen in the quotation above 'as good at two years of age as the average four-year-old.' There is money in this. If we can save two years in reaching the market, we can afford to give more care and attention, both to breeding and feeding. The successful farmer of the future will be drawn more and more to these money saving methods of mixed farming."

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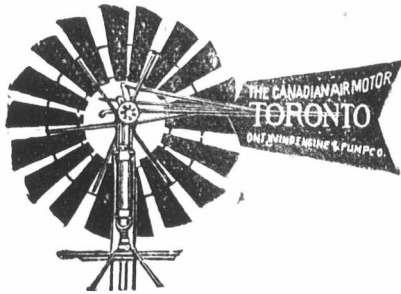
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influx of youngsters into the ranks of the teaching body to make up the great yearly loss, the need of a change in the apportionment of the funds is readily apparent. The average salary of the average of our teachers is about \$1,000 a year, one-fourth and one-fifth of that in some places. The effect of this is a matter would be to postpone his departure from the teaching ranks perhaps for a year or more. One of the chief advantages of coming to the schools would be the entrance into the work of teaching of a

larger number of young men than now offer, and their retention for a longer period.

## THE ATTENDANCE PROBLEM.

One of the outstanding features of the rural schools is and has been for many years the small attendance of pupils in the higher grades. It was once the fashion to account for this by references to the economic conditions of the country, the scarcity of help in the fields and in the household. The attendance has not, however, improved with the improvement in the economic condition of the farming community. In 1903, in the Northwest inspectorial division, 60 per cent. of the schools had no pupils in attendance above grade six; while schools with only five grades represented formed nearly one-third of the whole number. The small attendance is not due to poverty in the community—the farmers of Manitoba are highly prosperous, and can well afford to send their children to school. There must be something seriously wrong with the intellectual bill of fare or the style of catering, or both, in our rural schools. The advisory board, it must be admitted have not yet succeeded in furnishing the kind of intellectual provision to attract young people in the country. The young people apparently prefer the real and active life of the field and the household to the unsubstantial, remote and bookish existence of the schoolroom.

In many cases, no doubt, these young people are better employed in the tasks of the field, the farmyard and the household, than they would be in the local school. In any case, a boy or girl will acquire a better education, will be better fitted to take a suitable place in the social structure when he takes a healthy interest in practical pursuits related to daily life at home, than he can possibly acquire by drowsing over books that do not appeal to his present practical interests.

It is better a hundred times that a child should be hardening his muscles, and physical in overcoming a geometrical difficulty, in accomplishing a real object, than that he should be allowed to waste his energies in the habit of a theoretical pursuit at home, and in the schoolroom.

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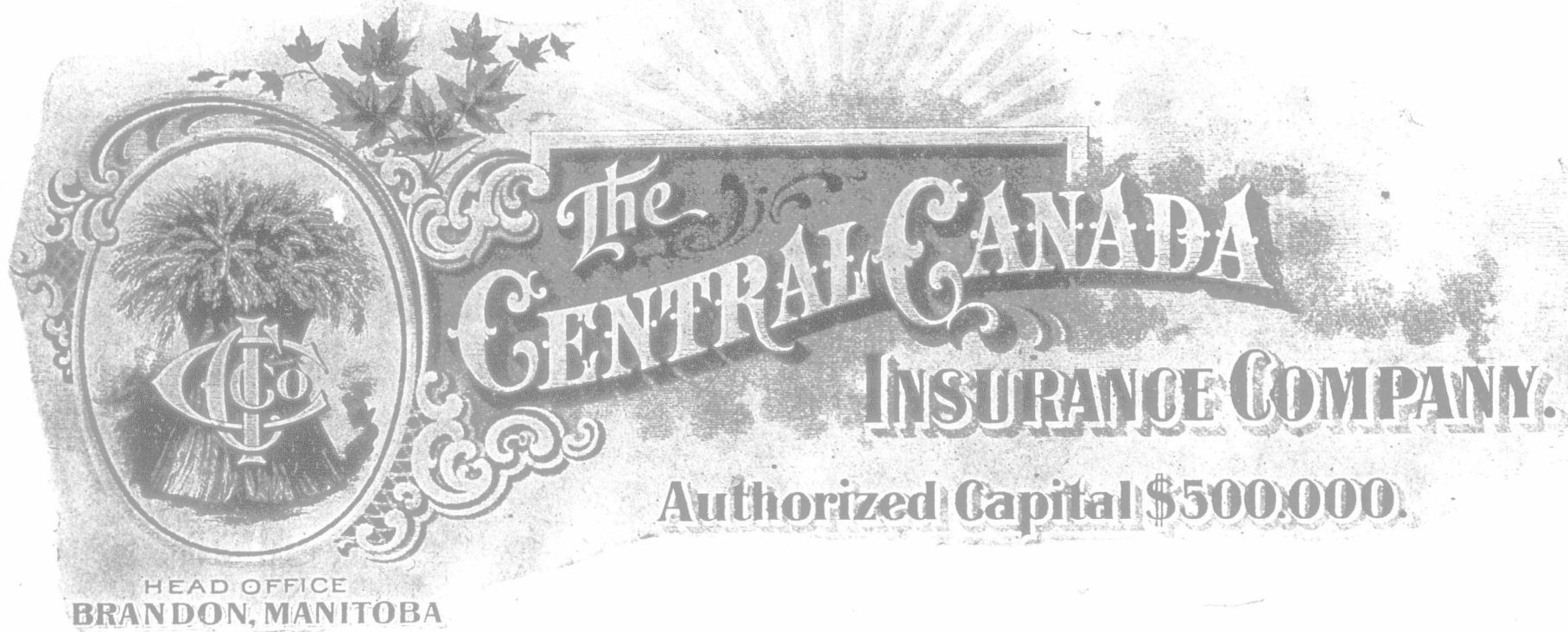
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several inches longer than the  
usual standard.

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